The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1875. NUMBER 116.

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Every one purchasing a pound of our choice Candy, receives a ticket entitling them to a chance in the tree, which will be drawn Wednesday Eve. Dec. 22 at 8 o'clock. The lucky number will be published in the morning papers.

COAL.

Notice.

The Mansfield Coal & Coke Company, of Pittsburg, having purchased the supplies and rented the Yards lately occupied by Messrs. Cutting & Ellsworth, will continue the sale of Coal and Coke of every description at No. 96 Washington-st., and, as they are largely engaged in mining in Pennsylvania, will have facilities for furnishing this market with every variety of Coal in unlimited quantities, saving to their customers the percentage of the jobber.

SUPREME COURT JUDGESHIP.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE Seventh District of Illinois FOR THE ELECTION OF Judges of the Supreme Court.

An election to fill a vacancy in the Supreme Court of the State is to be held on Tuesday, the 21st inst.

Judge T. Lyle Dickey and Mr. H. B. Hurd are the candidates. The friends of Mr. Hurd are asking his election chiefly upon the ground that he has received a party nomination.

Judge Dickey is an Independent candidate. His supporters are laboring in his behalf because they are perfectly convinced that his election is demanded by the public good.

They believe that in a judicial election party considerations should have no weight in comparison with the question of fitness for the position, especially when the disparity between the candidates in that respect is very marked. It is vastly more important that a member of the Supreme Court should be a thoroughly able and honest man than it is that he should be a Republican or a Democrat.

The undersigned, members of the Bar (of whom, probably, more than one-half are Republicans), earnestly ask the voters of the District to support Judge Dickey, because they believe him to be admirably qualified for the position by learning, experience, and integrity, and because they think the interests of the people can be more safely intrusted to him as a member of that Court than they could be to his competitor.

Wirt Dexter,	Edward S. Isham,
Lyman Trumbull,	Robert Hervey,
S. Corning Judd,	E. A. Otis,
William H. King,	Robert Rae,
Thomas A. Moran,	J. F. Noyes,
J. B. Doolittle, Jr.,	J. N. Jewett,
George W. Smith,	George C. Campbell,
J. H. Roberts,	A. M. Herrington,
N. P. Smith,	D. B. Lyman,
Orrin Skinner,	E. Jussen,
Charles Hitchcock,	W. W. O'Brien,
W. C. Goudy,	F. H. Winston,
Julius Rosenthal,	Egbert Jamieson,
Alexander McCoy,	Charles B. Lawrence,
C. Beckwith,	M. F. Tuley,
J. O. Glover,	R. W. Pike,
Robert T. Lincoln,	Abner Smith,
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M. W. Fuller,	J. P. McConnel,
Henry W. Bishop,	John M. Rountree,
R. C. Bacon,	George W. Brandt,
F. H. Kales,	Francis A. Hoffman, Jr.,
Nelson Rush,	Sanford B. Perry,
E. C. Larned,	Arthur Caton,
B. F. Ayer,	B. C. Cook,
E. Walker,	Ed W. Russel,
Obadiah Jackson,	Isaac G. Wilson,
Henry G. Miller,	Elliot Anthony,

Members of the Committee.
NORMAN WILLIAMS, Secretary.
Chicago, Dec. 18, 1875.

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Holiday Goods!

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THE CHURCH.

Sermon on the Incarnation of God by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard.

The Natural and Rational Aspects of the Doctrine Considered.

Discussion of the Devil's Personality by Rev. James Maclaughlan.

Dedication of the First Baptist Church Sunday-School Rooms.

Address by the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Recommending Bible Teaching for All Ages.

Sixth Anniversary of Reunion Presbyterian Church—Figures of Its Growth.

Discourse by the Rev. J. H. Walker—Encouraging Growth of His Charge.

Description of Moody's Work in Philadelphia by H. G. Spofford.

Curious Experience of a Methodist Minister in Arkansas.

Showing How He Was Persecuted and Driven Out of the State.

THE INCARNATION OF GOD.

CONSIDERED FROM A RATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT.

The Rev. J. R. Hibbard preached the following sermon yesterday morning at the New Church Hall, corner of Prairie avenue and Eighteenth street:

> The Lord Himself shall give you a sign; behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call His name Emmanuel.—*Isa.*, vii., 14.

The anniversary of the Incarnation of the Lord is near at hand. Thoughts that come to us at the season of advent are calling to their fellows. The air begins to vibrate with the voices that herald the coming of the wondrous One, who is at the same time God and man. Our senses are roused to listen anew to the story so often told, and yet of which the child and the Christian never weary,—a story that has so many features, so many sides, so many aspects, they can never all be presented. They are so infinite in number and variety; for the subject of them is the infinite descending into and assuming the finite; the unchangeable who is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever," putting on the changeable; the infinitely perfect One who is King over all, taking upon Himself the form of a servant, and coming into a condition to "be made perfect through suffering;" the God of heaven clothing Himself with outer human form, and faculties, and frailties, that He might redeem, purify, exalt, and unite them to and in Himself, and become in time the Redeemer and forevermore the Regenerator, as from the beginning He has been the creator. A story so high, so deep, and wide, may be repeated forever and be ever new, ever varied, yet forever the same. Like the grandest and most perfect piece of music, the central thought and emotion remain the same, while the infinite variations that accompany its repetitions only enlarge and confirm our conception of its wonderful character, and add to our delight. So the story of the incarnation of our Lord can never become old. Itself forever new, our hearts leap with a new impulse of spiritual life whenever we repeat or hear it as it comes before us in some new aspect.

Our text to-day indicates the central idea of our theme. "Behold! a virgin shall conceive and bear a son; and shall call His name (or, as it is expressed in the margin, He shall be) Emmanuel." This passage, as quoted in the Gospel, still more clearly indicates it. Speaking of the birth of Jesus of the Virgin Mary,—"And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call His name Jesus, for He shall save His people from their sins." Now, all this was done that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the prophet, saying, "Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bring forth a son, and His name shall be called Immanuel," which being interpreted is "God with us."

The doctrine of the Incarnation is that God, the very and only God, became externally and visibly man, in the form of Jesus Christ, born of the Virgin Mary. I propose during this advent season to consider three aspects of this doctrine, or to view it from three different standpoints:

First—The natural and rational.
Second—The Scriptural, and
Third—The uses and benefits of it.

To-day only the first, the natural and rational, view of the subject will be considered.

Is it in accordance with what we see of the works of God in nature around us, and with natural laws as far as we can understand their operation, that the Creator Himself should, in the progression of His own work towards perfection, come forth from the inmost recesses of His universe, and ultimate Himself, or put on His own form in the outermost sphere or plane of His creation? That is, should God, the Creator, in completing the work of His creation, Himself come forth and assume in the lowest plane of His creation a form and appearance perfectly corresponding to and agreeing with His own interior and essential nature? It seems to us entirely in harmony with Nature's laws that He should do so. When we look around us over the face of Nature, we see an almost infinite variety of forms and substances, composing the mineral, vegetable, and animal world. And all these appear to have an invisible life as well as a visible form, and the form appears to manifest the quality of its essence, or of its inner, active, moving life. A "spirit moves upon the face of the waters," and, whether they heave and roll in the boundless deep, or flow in the river's stream, or ripple in the fountain, or rise in mist from the surface of the ocean, or hang in cloudy canopies along the sky, or fall in rain or fleecy snow, an inner spirit seems to pervade it all, and make itself appear varied, and yet the same, in all its changes. Many of the mineral forms exhibit this still more clearly. We see metals and the many alkalies and acids having each their peculiar crystalline form, and no two of them precisely the same form. The peculiar form of each indicates the peculiarity of the mineral life—the inner spirit—that causes the metal or acid or alkali to assume each its peculiar form, and that does not seem to rest until it has produced its ultimate crystal; and there it abides for ages, as in the veins of tin, copper, lead, etc., unless disturbed by some superior force.

In the vegetable world this law is still more manifest. A peculiar essence seems to belong to and be active in each variety of vegetable form. And each individual member of the whole vegetable kingdom seems thus, according to its kind, instinct with its own life, that, flowing into the seed as into a vortex, gathers material from the surrounding elements and weaves them around itself until, slowly but surely and with wonderful precision and order, it grows up a grass, herb, shrub, or tree, blossoming and bearing fruit and yielding seeds each after its own kind. The invisible vegetable soul or essence has by its activity according to its own order put on its outward form, and exhibits its true nature in an ultimate form corresponding to its nature, whether it be the cockle or the wheat, the thistle or the fig, the thorn or the vine, the bramble of the thicket or the cedar of Lebanon, the hubuck or the palm, the apple of Sodom or the olive of the Sacred Hills. Each one has a spirit that struggles to come forth into its own fullness and to perform its own highest use therein.

In the higher kingdom of animal life and forms, this law is still more unmistakably exhibited. In all the myriads of animals that swim in the sea, or fly in the air, or move upon the earth, we see most clearly that each one is possessed of an inner and invisible life, and an outward and visible form animated by it. And a very little observation shows that the form or body of each is adapted to exhibit and carry into effect the instincts, promptings, or nature of the spirit that animates it. Contrast the sheep and the wolf, the lion and the ox, the hawk and the dove. See the innocent, harmless nature and disposition of the sheep, and how its body corresponds to such spirit. Its feet are formed but to support its body and aid it to walk in search of pasture or to flee from danger. Its teeth are formed only to crop the tender herbage upon which it relies for food. Its whole form and habits and voice impress you with the sense of its innocent and harmless nature, while the spirit of the wolf, fierce and thirsting for blood, howling for its prey, puts on a body adapted to its nature, and its long, gaunt form, clawed feet, wide mouth, and open jaws full set with sharp, canine teeth, proclaim at once the spirit that would pursue to death the innocent sheep, and tear and feed upon its flesh. The spirit of the ox, quiet and use-loving, willing to serve, and rejoicing in obedience, puts on a body strong to labor but not to injure,—the very form of useful service,—while the spirit of the lion, strong, indeed, but not for service, only for war, puts on a body powerful to spring upon its prey and to carry it away, and with teeth and jaws to tear and devour. Similar remarks apply to all animated nature. The essence, or spirit, or inner life of each is manifested as to its quality or nature in the form and substance of the body it assumes.

There seems thus to be an effort in the essences of things to come forth and manifest their nature in correspondent forms,—an effort to assume or form to themselves bodies from the substances of the material world which is a degree below them, which shall serve them in making known their nature and in acting out their life. Whence comes this tendency? Whence comes that hidden effort in the essence of the chick to work and weave, from the substances of the egg in which it is ingermed, a body that shall answer to itself in every part? Whence comes the active tendency in the invisible essence that animates the germ of life in the male of animals to never rest until it has gone forth and been received where it may clothe itself with substances of its own choice, from which to weave and form a body corresponding to itself in which it can manifest itself and act out its own nature in the world? Must not this tendency come from the Creator of all, whose spirit and life must be supposed to pervade and quicken all that He has made? If so, then this same tendency must exist in the Creator Himself. If it exists in Him, it is not a dead principle there. It must be an active principle. And is it not altogether rational to suppose that, in the fullness of time, this principle that we see in all things of creation and must suppose to exist in the Creator Himself, will, as is in Himself, come forth, and the hidden God become manifest; that His essential and Divine essence will, in a suitable mold and of suitable material, weave for itself a visible form, a body in the outermost and lowest plane of His creation, which shall answer to the qualities of His own Divine nature, and shall thus really be "God with us"? Is not such thought most reasonable as being in accord with all we see and know of the laws and tendencies of nature,—the works of God around us? If the hidden spirit of man, as well as of all inferior things, rests not until it has come forth in a full and visible form, manifesting its true nature and serving its highest purpose, may we not reasonably suppose that He who "created man in His own image and likeness, and breathed into him the breath" of this very life, should in the time of His own fulness and good pleasure Himself also come forth, and in a form corresponding to His own essence appear to men, and therein perform the fulness of His wondrous works?

And what may we reasonably suppose to be His proper form? Can we imagine for Him any other form than the human? We look around us upon the earth, and we find the human to be the form of the highest and most varied intelligence, and love of which we have any knowledge. Human love and human intelligence stand far above that manifested by any other forms of life we know. Can we conceive of the infinite love and wisdom of God as existing in any other than a human form of the highest possible perfection? Can we imagine love without a heart, or intelligence without brains? Can we imagine affections and powers without faculties and organs? And can we attribute to the highest—even to the Divine—intelligence, affections, and powers, other faculties and powers than the human infinitely enlarged and perfected? If then, the inmost of all essence of life should manifest Himself in His own correspondent form, must we not rationally expect it to be the human form? Can we imagine any other that would be more Godlike? There would then seem to be nothing irrational in the doctrine of the Divine incarnation. The process may ascend above our reason; it does not run across it, is not antagonistic to it. In all natural generations the essence, or the vortical form into which the essence of the animal flows, and by which it begins a new or ultimate life, is from the father, while the substance from which the new form is wrought and the house in which it is built up are furnished by the mother. Would it not be reasonable to suppose that such would be the case in the Divine incarnation? Would not the soul, the essential form be from the divine, while the house in which it clothed itself would be human material?

So, again, we see in created things a tendency, having come forth from their source, to return to it again. The heat and light, the ethers and auras from the sun, having come forth and materialized themselves in waters and earths, are continually seeking to return to their source,—or their source, the sun, is continually endeavoring to draw them back to itself,—as evidenced by the mists drawn by the sun from the waters of the earth, and lifted up towards itself,—and by the whole earth itself, held in the sun's strong hand, and drawn towards it by mighty power; as witnessed, also, by the movements of the souls of men, that seek continually to return to the world of souls, even through the gates of death. So is it not reasonable to suppose that the Lord would follow in His incarnation the same law of order which His own spirit has impressed upon His creation,—that the human form by which the Jehovah should become visible could say, "I came forth from the Father and am come into the world; again I leave the world and go to my Father."

So, again, the spirit or animal soul or essence of every animal from the food it receives forms to itself a body of flesh differing from all others, but qualified and determined by itself. Thus a horse, cow, sheep, swine, and goose each eating from the same pile of corn; in one the corn would become horse-flesh, in another beef, another mutton and wool, another pork and bristles, and in still another goose-flesh and feathers,—the spirit or essential life of each animal transforming the corn or food into substances corresponding to itself. So with different kinds of men. The flesh of no two is precisely the same, though eating the same kind of food.

Why not so with Him whose soul or essential life was different from that of all other men? If His soul was the Divine essence, why, in accordance with the law of assimilation just noticed, should not the flesh of the Lord's body be as different from that of other men as was His soul? Is there anything unreasonable in the idea of Divine flesh, a Divine body clothing a Divine soul?

Once more, the doctrine involves that in the incarnation the Divine Being assumed the lowest, the most external, the most ultimate form of humanity in His universe. And some have asked if it could be possible that He did so when there are many earths inhabited by human beings? Why did He not assume humanity in ultimates on some of these? We answer, why not suppose this earth to be the earth on which dwell the most external of all human beings? It must be some earth; why not this? Is there any good reason why another earth should be chosen rather than this as the theatre on which the Lord would come forth into the very ultimates of His kingdom? Some earth with the people upon it must be the most ultimate of all,—the very heel of the mental and physical universe of humanity. Why not our own earth be that very one? Next Sabbath we will look at the Scriptural side of this subject.

IS THERE A PERSONAL DEVIL?

SERMON BY THE REV. J. MACLAUGHLAN.

The Rev. James Maclaughlan, pastor of the First Scotch Presbyterian Church, preached last evening from the following text:

> Now there was a day when the sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord, and Satan came also among them.—*Job*, i., 6.

That evil exists on the world is not a modern discovery. How to account for it is the question. This question has given rise to many and curious theories in both ancient and modern times. With the Bible account of the introduction of evil we are all familiar. These writings, which we hold to be sacred and inspired, teach us that God made man in his own image, and that while the first human pair remained in the state in which they were created they were holy and happy. The Scriptures then inform us how the first parents of the race lost that image, and became sinners and sufferers on the world on which they stood. Man lost his innocence and his happiness by disobedience. This act of disobedience is pointed to as the primary cause and source of human suffering and death,—

> Of man's first disobedience and the fruit
> Of that forbidden tree, whose mortal taste
> Brought death into the world and all our woe.

This disobedience was caused by the agency of another, called the serpent. The only apology of Eve for her disobedience was, "The serpent beguiled me, and I did eat." And the only apology of Adam was, "The woman whom thou gavest," etc.

Now, it is after this occurrence that sorrow is spoken of as the inheritance of our disobedient parents, and that death is mentioned as their merited and penal destiny.

Now, what was this serpent which appears so prominently in the Mosaic account of the fall of our first parents in Eden, and to whose subtlety the loss of human innocence is attributed? Was this a real serpent, a reptile, that addressed and deceived our first mother, Eve? Whatever may have been the early opinion of the Jews on this point, it is clear that in later times this tempting serpent was considered something else than a mere poison-fanged, crawling reptile of earth. The Apostle John in the Revelations refers to the old serpent, which, he adds, is called the Devil and Satan. The tempting serpent of Eden then was Satan, the Devil; this is the natural inference. The tempter may have assumed the form of a serpent on this occasion, or he may have used an actual serpent as the instrument of accomplishing his wiles, and hence the name serpent applied to the diabolical tempter of the primitive pair. Now, from the nature of the subtle-poisonous serpent, whose form was assumed, or whose real presence was made the instrument of the temptation in Eden, we may infer the characteristics of the tempter. This deceiving serpent was the enemy of human happiness, full of subtlety and animated with deep malignity and malice. I am not sure that Milton is right in all those sentiments which he puts into the mouth of this tempting serpent. For instance, when he describes Satan as viewing the innocent, happy, and lovely pair in Eden, on whose ruin he had resolved, he represents him as closing his soliloquy with these words:

> And should I at your harmless innocence
> Melt as I do, yet public reason just,
> Honor and empire with revenge enlarged,
> By conquering this new world compels me now
> To do what else, though damned, I should abhor.

The serpent's feelings toward our innocent first parents were scarcely so generous as that. I am inclined to think that human happiness was and is as much the object of his hostility and envy as is the Divine Being, against whom he rebelled, and whose almighty arm hurled him into misery. Now, this is the Bible account of the way in which innocent man lost the crown of happiness from his brow,—the way in which sin and misery took possession of the broken-down citadel of his once peaceful heart. Man is a wreck, and while for his wrecked condition he is not personally guiltless, still his calamities are due to the deceit, falsehood, and subtlety of one who, in the guise of a friend, warred against his welfare. There was a tempter. The serpent beguiled Eve through his subtlety. And just as the Bible describes man's first great loss of innocence and Eden as the work of a subtle, lying, hostile tempter called the serpent, so throughout the Bible this same old serpent, or Satan, is referred to as the unchanging enemy of human peace and the author of many of the special calamities which some of the individuals of the earth have suffered. The unceasing agency of Satan as the bitter foe of human welfare has been considered a well-known and clearly-defined doctrine of Scripture. The serpent waged war on man's happiness at first; he has waged war ever since, and sheath the sword in peace he will not so long as his arm is free to strike and man is within his reach. So we are taught. The agency of Satan is an old idea. If it be so, and it is quite probable, that the Book of Job was the first book of our Bible written, then on its first page we have mention of Satan as the adversary and assailant of the upright Patriarch, and let us thread onward and downward through the pages of later writers, and from Genesis to Revelations the idea of Satan as the adversary and assailant of human peace grows on our view. This restless enemy of man appears to have a profusion of names, more aliases than any criminal whom an earthly justice has thrown within prison walls. The old serpent, alias Satan, alias the Devil, and so on, the Dragon, the Evil One, the Angel of the Bottomless Pit, the Prince of This World, the Prince of the Power of the Air, the God of the World, Apollyon, Abaddon, Belial, Beelzebub. High-sounding names these! One might think that these names and titles would procure for the possessor unbounded respect and a welcome as warm as that accorded to the Prince of Wales in India. But what do these names mean? Not anything good, but everything to make the possessor of them repulsive to each one of us. Devil is the most common alias, or name; it is mentioned about fifty times, and Satan about forty times, in the Bible. Devil means an accuser, Satan an adversary. A calumniator or an adversary, no matter how high a Prince he is, does not merit our esteem. We are also told that this Devil has a vast number of subalterns and an army numbering legions, of which he is chief. These interior spirits of evil are called demons, and are submissive to their great Prince or Captain. Now, are we to consider this about Satan to be purely historical, or to be figurative and allegorical? In other words, Is there a personal Devil? Some say, No. They consider that Satan, or Devil, is a generic word meaning any adversary, any accuser, real or supposed, or the Devil is just a personification of the abstract idea of existing evil. That evil exists we know, we feel it, we see it, and in the opinion of some the Devil or Satan is no more than the presentation of that wide-spread prevailing evil under the figure of a mighty potentate, an active and reigning Prince. Satan, then, is no more with some than a figure of speech, an ideal principle personified, an imaginary hero.

Now, if we examine this question in the light of the five senses we might conclude that there was no Devil. We never saw him, heard him, smelled him, tasted him, nor touched. You may say, then, that so far as your five senses are concerned you have no evidence of a personal Devil. Luther would not have said that. It is related of him that when he was translating the Scriptures, his Satanic Majesty paid him a visit; the Reformer was not very courteous; instead of asking his highness to be seated, he laid hold of his ink-bottle and hurled it at him. The intruder, fortunately for himself, escaped the blow, the bottle struck the wall, and to this day the ink-stains are to be seen in Luther's room in the Wartburg. With all our respect for the lion-hearted Luther, we think that his own vivid imagination had more to do in producing this scene than any appearance of the Devil had. Others have professed to have enjoyed a visit from this august Prince of demons, and as his assumed forms have not been uniform, but variable, we have handed down to us different descriptions of him. Some speak of his horns, others of his tail, others of his cloven foot, etc. As very few persons have wished to cultivate much intimacy with the Prince of Darkness,

was considered that the sign of the cross was a quiet way to bow him out of one's company. If he had any favorite spot for making his appearance to belated travelers, the erection of a cross on that spot was considered the best notice to quit that could be served on his highness. So it is, that in by-gone days some were ready to declare that they had seen the Devil, and that they dreaded any further interviews with him for his form was so hideous, and his breath smelled so much of sulphur. In former times the Devil was considered a very busy body. Almost in everything he was supposed to have a hand. He was supposed to help Faust in inventing the art of printing. We have heard of the printer's devil,—perhaps the expression arose from Faust's fancied supernatural keeper. Napier, who invented logarithms to facilitate calculations, had a favorite Newfoundland dog, which was the constant companion of his master. Some were inclined to attribute the logarithms to the brain of the dog, rather than to the studies of his master, and considered the noble animal none other than the assumed form of subtle Satan. So it was that some supposed that they had the evidence of their senses to the presence and personality of Satan. Now, we do not lay much stress on all that kind of evidence, and are inclined to put it to the credit of a superstitious imagination rather than to any walk or work of the Evil One. The Satan of Scripture is not supposed to have a natural body, but is an invisible spirit, and therefore lies without the range of the five senses; if he exist at all, proofs of his existence must be sought on another basis. But one may ask, might not the word Satan be a generic word, to mean any adversary, real or imaginary, without supposing it to designate an invisible personal evil spirit? It is true that the word Satan is used to denote a human adversary. It is so employed in I. Samuel, xxix: 4, I. Kings, xi: 14, 23, 25, and in Numbers, xxii: 22; we have the angel of God called Satan in the simple sense of adversary; also in the well-known case of Peter: Get thee, etc., Matthew xvi: 23. The word devil, too, meaning slanderer or accuser, is applied to Judas—John xi: 70. In three other places in the New Testament—I. Timothy, iii: 11; II. Timothy, iii: 3; Titus, ii: 3—it is used to indicate human beings of objectionable reputation. Might it not then be that Satan or devil is just a generic word for any adversary or slanderer without denoting any being in particular? Might it not be that the idea of a personal Devil had its rise in the well-known tendency of the mind to roll the blame of our misconduct on the shoulders of somebody else as an excuse? For instance, we do wrong; we want to frame an apology for our wrong-doing, and so we hit on the expedient of conjuring up the idea of an invisible wicked being who has tempted us, led us astray, and who is to blame for our faults and failings. The Devil, then, is no more than a personage whom our fancy has created as an apology for our own wrong-doing, so that it becomes less humiliating to say the serpent beguiled me than to own up that we ourselves were entirely to blame. Now, that the idea of a Devil arose in this way is one thing, that some do take advantage of the idea of a Devil as an apology for their wrong-doing is another. The Devil has broad shoulders; he needs them. There are very few who don't trace up their follies to his door, and charge him with all, when perhaps he was not near them at all, but in a region 100 fathoms deep. Slanderer as the Devil is, he is often slandered himself, and accused of mischief and misdemeanors for which if he had a fair trial there is little doubt but that he could prove an alibi. I have great faith in the doctrine of the Apostle James: Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust, and enticed, etc.

Is there a personal Devil? We return to the question. How can we prove that there is? Well, admitting that there is evil in the world, it is not unreasonable, say some, to trace that evil up to a primitive personal cause. Hence we have the system of Zoroaster, the old Persian lawgiver, starting with two eternal beings or creators. Ormuyd, pure eternal light, was the source of all perfection. Ahriman, once light, became darkened by envy, and was the father of evil and all bad beings. In fact, in the dualism of Zoroaster, we can trace much of the teachings of the Bible about fallen angels. This, of course, is much distorted and interwoven with human fancies. Now, to account for evil, some conclude that there must be an author of evil, and hence we have the old serpent in Eden, corrupting the first innocent progenitors of mankind. But then go further back; if the Devil, as we infer from Scripture, was himself once pure and spotless, what tempted him and the hosts that fell with him to the commission of evil? Was there an older Satan in Heaven, an angelic tempter, to whose wiles the wicked spirits owe their fall? We don't read so, but are rather led to infer that angels became devils without an external tempter. Evil was their own spontaneous growth, they became self-corrupted. And it may be added, if angels became corrupt and evil without a tempter, is there any reason why our first parents in Eden might not also have become corrupt without the agency of a personal tempting serpent? If it be necessary to have a Devil to account for the fall of man, why not necessary to have an older Devil also to account for the fall of angels?

To sustain the position that there is a personal Devil, the appeal must be to Scripture. No one can doubt the explicitness of Scripture language on the existence, personality, and agency of Satan. Although the word Satan and the word Devil may be found having the general sense of adversary and slanderer, still these words occur where we cannot get away from the conclusion, that they are used to denote a personal being. That the writers of the Scriptures believed that there is a personal Devil, as much as they did that there is a personal God, is evident from their language. They never give a hint that Satan is an imaginary being, that the Devil is no more than a figure of speech or the personification of the principle of evil, but, on the other hand, they speak of Satan as a conscious, moral, personal agent, ever active on the side of evil.

Well, some may say, we admit that the writers of the Scriptures did believe that there is a personal Devil, that was the prevailing opinion then, and they wrote just as they and others believed in their day, still might it not be so, that what they meant by Satan was not just what others in coming ages of advanced knowledge were to mean by Satan. They meant a personal Devil, but to us it is more consonant with reason and common sense to interpret Satan as simply the personification of the principle of evil, and this serves the purpose just as well as a personal Devil. The answer is that such a model of interpretation is open to serious objections. Apply it to God, for instance, and you rob the Bible of a personal God and make Him nothing more than a figure of speech or the principle of good. In fact, by this mode of interpretation you might divest every historical character of his personality, and have only imaginary beings. Again, by considering Satan to be no more than the principle of evil, how are we to explain the temptation of the Son of God? Again, Jesus speaks of the Devil as a murderer from the beginning,—as a liar and the father of it. How, then, can the abstract idea of evil be called a murderer and a liar? If it be so, that we are to accept the Scriptures in their plain, enforced meaning, we are taught that there is a personal spirit called the Devil; that he is Prince or chief of many evil spirits, called his angels; that all these were once bright and pure; that they lost their first estate perhaps through pride; that the fall in Eden was brought about by the temptation of Satan; that the Devil and his angels still continue to tempt and lead men into sin; that their object is to destroy and ruin human happiness; and that their power is great on the side of evil, but not beyond the curbing, controlling, restraining arm of God. While the Scriptures give us no arranged history of fallen angels and of their fall, still, from incidental allusions and statements, we can gather these and some other items of information concerning them.

But, some say, If Satan tempts me, why am I not conscious of it? I have done wrong, but I felt no Satan leading me astray; it was my own inclination, or the influence of my surroundings or my companions, that moved me, and, beyond these known causes, I cannot trace up my sin to a higher source. But others reply that the modes in which Satan operates are a mystery to us. Might he not be operating upon us by means and instrumentalities when we are not conscious of it? Milton represents the angel Ithuriel finding Satan "squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve, essaying by his devilish art to reach the organs of her fancy, and into them forge illusions as he list, phantasms and dreams." Now, the Devil may be squatting like a toad at your ear on your pillow, and suggesting evil by dreamy thoughts and phantoms. His devices are planned and performed with all subtlety, and when you may think that the Devil was away after those in search of the Northwest passage, through Polar seas, that same old cunning Devil may be addressing his copartners in evil, and saying, with fiendish pleasure, There is a fellow who thought I had no hand in leading him on to evil, but I did it, and he is not wise enough to know it.

Ah, some one may say that is all nonsense. There are 1,200,000,000 of souls on this globe, and the Devil cannot be everywhere tempting each one of earth's population. Were he to pay each one a visit of only one minute's duration, it would take him nearly 23,000 years to go over them all, and how many times does the earth's population change in that period? The Devil, then, would have a busy time of it, were he to pay each one of the race but a single visit in a lifetime. Ah, but one replies, his forces are numerous, and by these adroit spirits he may accomplish quite enough to do us injury. Now, I do confess, that the subject of Satanic agency is beset with difficulties which are inexplicable to me. It is not impossible that the day may come when the exploring march of knowledge may throw more light upon this question, and demand other than a literal interpretation of these references to Satan in the Scriptures. The time was when it was heresy to declare that it was the motion of the earth and not that of the sun that caused day and night. The old ponderous theologian, Turretin, taking the literal sense of Scripture passages, entrenched the old astronomical theory so as, he thought, to make it impregnable, but the hand of science soon demolished Turretin's work beyond repair. Geology has also demolished the old theory of a literal six days' creation; and, just as the discoveries of astronomy and geology have necessitated an interpretation of Scripture in consonance with scientific facts, so the day may come when the discoveries of physiology or pneumatology may throw more light on this question of Satanic agency, and either confirm the literal meaning of Scripture passages on this point, or clothe them with a new signification. On the question whether Satan is a historical or an allegorical character men may differ. But, after all, our happiness don't hang on our taking either side of this question. That there are devils in the shape of men, and of women too, admits of less controversy. These human devils we should shun and dread. Evil companions will prove our adversaries, and, when they would entice us into their hellish ways, our answer, better given in a suppressed tone, should be, Get thee behind me, Satan. No matter what may be our opinion about the personality of Satan, of this fact we can have no doubt: evil has found its way into the world, and, worse still, it has found its way into every heart of Adam's race. Within us we carry a Satan bad enough to alarm us, and, if there is no personal devil in the world at all, each of us has enough of personal evil to require for our deliverance a divine personal Savior. To rescue our souls from the many coils of the serpent of evil, we need the aid of an almighty arm. To neutralize the poison of sin and restore us to a life of purity and peace, we need the blood of the everlasting Covenant. Believe what you will about Satan, we insist upon you, if you would be the friend of yourself, to believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.

But some one may press upon me the question, What do you believe about the Devil? I answer that I do not pretend to say that there is no such being as Satan. It is hard to prove a negative. It was undoubtedly the general belief in the ages in which the Bible was written that this agent of evil existed, and played a prominent part in the history of temptations, human sins, and human sufferings. But I fear that there is much of our present popular language about Satan that is meaningless. Jude speaks of the angels, which kept not their first estate, as being reserved in chains under darkness into the judgment of the great day. This state of confinement, to my mind, is not very compatible with the activities which is popularly accorded to the Devil and his angels. Our worst devils are those that are visible, beings of our depraved race, who have abandoned themselves to careers of lawlessness and and crime. If there is a trinity in heaven, so is there a trinity in the world. That trinity is this, the lusts of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life. In the activities of these principles I can find enough to account for the flood of wickedness and suffering which sweeps over human society.

There is much wrong in the world. To right that wrong let it be each man's object. Let us begin with the cultivation of our own hearts. There we will find devils in the forms of envy, malice, selfishness, pride, worldliness. To each of these let us say, Get thee behind me, Satan. Let us wage war against these evils, which are patent and potent, both in us and around us. We have armor offered and a mighty arm to help us,—the arm of that David who is of the blood royal of heaven. Goliath sins, whether in the heart or in the world, must fall before him. Believing in him, we have enough to overcome the world, the flesh, and the Devil. His blood will be good for our pardon, his spirit will be good to effect our purity, his promises good for an everlasting home, whose sweet peace serpent or Satan can never destroy.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

DEDICATION OF ITS SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOMS.

Yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock the dedication of the new Sunday-school room of the First Baptist Church, corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-first street, took place, with appropriate exercises. About two months ago the lecture-room, on the lower floor, was dedicated, and yesterday was the first time that services were held in the new Sunday-school room. The room is divided off into ten class rooms, library, and a general meeting-room, by partition doors, which are made to slide upward in a semi-circular form, and thus enable the room to be thrown into one vast auditorium, with capacity of seating 1,500 persons. The dimensions of the room are 100 by 60 feet, and each of the class rooms, from the infants' to the Bible classes, are capable of holding from 100 to 180 pupils. It will thus be seen that there is ample breathing space. Ventilation has been made a feature, and the room at once presents the combined attractions of elegance, ease, and comfort. Two broad corridors lead the way to two pair of equally broad stairways. The interior of the room is surmounted by a variegated, colored skylight, from which is pendant a beautiful and classic style of chandelier, under which a large fountain is placed, and playing, and tends to keep the atmosphere pure, surrounded by plants, mostly tropical. The windows are all large, and are very tastefully bordered with colored glass. The room was neatly hung and decorated with evergreens and plants and flowers yesterday, as much in honor of the glorious holiday-time which is coming, as the dedication. From the centre chandelier the evergreen was suspended across the room in odd, fantastic ways, looped here and there, forming a tasty picture. Wreaths and evergreens adorned the chandeliers in every portion of the room. The platform was embellished with beautiful exotic plants, while on either side of the pulpit were stands, upon which were placed handsome and fragrant bouquets, centered with calla-lilies. The rear of the room contained the following verses, the letters being formed of evergreens. To the left facing the platform: "Suffer little children to come unto me;" to the right, "Planted in the House of God." On the back of the pulpit, surmounted by a crown, were the words: "Love One Another." The organ, which stood underneath, was also gracefully festooned. The following-named gentlemen occupied seats on the platform: The Rev. Dr. Everts, pastor; the Rev. Dr. Jacobs, Dr. Durphey, the Rev. Mr. Cowan, Prof. Morgan, of the Baptist Theological Seminary, Father Corwin, Mr. Stillson, and Mr. George A. Marsh, Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Rev. Dr. Everts opened the exercises with prayer, and was followed by Superintendent Marsh, who read a portion of Scripture. The Rev. Dr. Everts, Dr. Durphey, Mr. Stillson, the Rev. Mr. Cowan, and Mr. G. A. Marsh then made brief addresses, after which the Rev. Dr. Jacobs made the dedicatory address, which was intended for all Sunday-school workers. He began by saying that the Sunday-school was for all ages and sexes. He wished he could blot out the idea, which was in some places believed, that the Sunday-school was only for children. It was this which led many boys and girls at the ages of 15 or 16 years to withdraw from its healthful and protecting care, and made men and women think that the Sunday-school was not the place for them. He wished that this absurd idea could be banished. All classes were interested in the Sunday-school, and all who believed and loved the Bible should work for its maintenance. The road to everlasting life was for men and women as well as children, and he wanted that understood. Another thing he wished to impress upon his hearers was, that there was no limitation as to age for conversion. That more were converted to God at the age of 80, in proportion, than at 12 years of age. The Sunday-school was the place for Christians and sinners, and the latter were taught the way of life there, while the former were kept in the path of their righteous going. He held that the religion which was planted firmly in the heart would grow and bear abundant fruit. The Bible was the only text-book in the Sunday-school work, and lessons and papers were but bright examples and addenda. They had no business with anything else than the Bible in the Sunday-school. All that was wanted was one book, one school, and there was but one object in the work—salvation and eternal life. He spoke in favor of Union Sunday-schools, and encouraged the teachers to accept of all aid and counsel, and then go on, multiplying their good works which the Master had given them to do.

The exercises were closed with prayer by Father Corwin, who also pronounced the benediction. A collection was taken up for furnishing the Sunday-school library, by which quite a liberal sum was realized.

The church itself will be dedicated in February, just ten years from the time that the congregation built the first structure. It is purely Corinthian in architecture, and, when completed, will have cost over $80,000, and will be one of the handsomest churches in the city.

SIX YEARS' WORK.

ANNIVERSARY SERMON BY THE REV. MR. WALKER.

The Rev. J. H. Walker, of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, pronounced his sixth anniversary discourse last evening, at the church corner of Fourteenth and Throop streets. He took as his text:

God requireth that which is past.—*Ecclesiastes, iii., 15.*

The nearer man approached the end of the ordinary allotted term of life, the more important became the past. To the young, life was clothed by glowing fancy with the glory of many possibilities; to the old, life was an accomplished fact,—a building erected which could be calmly surveyed as a noble structure full of symmetry, and the home of nobility and usefulness. Youth viewed life as a new land undiscovered in many parts; old age viewed it as an aged country rich in fruits and happy homes, or overgrown by weeds, desolated by wastes, and dotted with cabins. Youth lived in hope, old age in memory; and and one of the strong arguments for a well-spent life lay in the fact that the daily visitants of old age were the memories of youth and middle life coming to breathe their melody or their melancholy pictures; to haunt with their horrors or cheer with their beauty. Hence it was that the hopefulness of the future was made by the sweetness of the backward look. Hence it was that to the old the past had a significance all its own, and it began to dawn upon the soul at last that God required that which was past. All people were what the past had made them. As the tree was fertilized by its own broken branches and fallen leaves, so was the soul of man ripened out of broken hopes and blighted affections. As the year had its seasons—its spring, summer, and autumn, and then the harvest—so was it with life: in old age spring, autumn, and summer were gone, but the harvest was gathered in. Youth and manhood were past, but their lessons had been learned. Whatsoever a man sowed that should he also reap. He that sowed to the flesh should of the flesh reap corruption. And he who sowed to the spirit should of the spirit reap life everlasting, was a law of God's universe, and its lines of impartial division fell not alone in this world of time but reached on to the eternal judgment.

In the parable Abraham said to Dives in torment, "Son, remember." Crossed were the confines of time, passed was the portal of death, and gone were the opportunities to repent, but memory was not death. Eternal selfishness sown while Lazarus lay at his gilded gate bore its harvest of regretful remorse. Where the ages ceased to roll there was a worm that never died and a fire that was not quenched. The worm, conscience, gnawed on and on, and "the fire that was not quenched," memory, forever and ever flamed. God required that which was past. What an argument. Why, we should begin now to fill that storehouse, memory, with wares of eternal worth. Of the haunting power of memory over a bad past we need look no further than the author of this text.

The reverend gentleman then used the history of Solomon in illustration of the above maxims. And the lessons he drew from it were that the present was the sublime part of life, because it was making that past which God would require.

In review of his relation as pastor of the Reunion Presbyterian Church, he said:

Six years ago to-day I began my labors with you in this field. Six years are not a long time, but yet, as a section of life's busy way, God will require them when He calls the roll for all the years. Six years ago there was no church organization. Eighteen persons, who were members of the Third Church, worshiped and observed the ordinances in this building. After four months of labor, the Church was organized with fifty members. Of the men who were chosen to official position at that time as Elders, Deacons, and Trustees, none, with a few exceptions, are with us to-day. Since that time about 300 persons have been received into the Church, mostly on a profession of their faith in the Lord Jesus Christ. Of this number 94 have been received within the past year. During that time between 500 and 600 families and parts of families have been connected for a longer or a shorter period with the congregation. At present there are about 130 families who worship with us. All the rest, like the Arabs have folded their tents and silently stolen away. The far Pacific Coast has received some. Some have returned to their native land across the sea. Others have removed to the Eastern and Western States. While some sleep 'neath the tear-wet mold. Their memory is precious with us yet, though sundered far. Letters have come back from some, breathing thanks for the blessings received here that are among the most comforting and treasured riches of the pastor's heart. As I review these years, there is much of sadness, but much of joy too. Our meetings for prayer have grown from a few at first until they are now attended by an average of about 100. Our financial record has been perhaps the least satisfactory. There has been contributed for our church work about $1,500 per year, making for the six years $9,000 to $10,000. Our contributions for the year now ending have been larger than any preceding one. The officers and teachers of the Sabbath-school were, when we began, mostly from the Third Church. They are now wholly from our own field, and number about sixty. The Sabbath-school has steadily prospered,—the attendance to-day, 707, being as large as at any previous time.

The speaker closed with an appeal for earnest work and a call to resolute endeavor for the future that he and the people together might not be ashamed to meet the past when God should require it at their hands.

MOODY'S WORK IN PHILADELPHIA.

ADDRESS BY H. G. SPOFFORD.

At the Y. M. C. A. meeting at Farwell Hall last evening, Mr. H. G. Spofford, who has just returned from Philadelphia, gave an account of the Moody and Sankey meetings as conducted in that city. Not a very large audience listened to the gentleman, but it was perhaps as large as could have been expected when there were so many regular church attractions as there are in Chicago at present.

After glancing at Mr. Moody's career in Chicago, Mr. Spofford said that he had had the pleasure of hearing and seeing him frequently during the last two weeks in Philadelphia. He had not found him a changed man, and the sermons he presented were just as powerful, and no more powerful, than those he used to preach in Fullerton Avenue Church. He was still the same simple believer in God, and he preached with all his might what he sincerely felt and believed.

Mr. Spofford then described the building in which Mr. Moody speaks—the old Market Street Depot, which seats 2,300 people, and will accommodate a much larger number when standing-room is in demand, as it has been of late. About 10,000 people have been the average attendance on Saturdays, but the largest audience has been present on Sundays, when the streets in that portion of the city are actually crowded with people going to the meeting. On a recent Thursday evening the speaker saw 7,000 people in the hall, and there they sat, waiting for the meeting to commence. Last Sabbath afternoon Mr. Moody spoke to women especially, and an audience of more than 10,000 listened to him. There was scarcely any intermission between the time the afternoon audience was dismissed and the time the crowd filed in for the evening service. The speaker said that the Moody and Sankey meetings were so very well advertised that the quiet brothers of the Quaker City were almost forgetting their Centennial. He had even heard a drunken man in a bar-room singing Gospel songs to his besotted companions, and he considered it an illustration of how Christ was drawing the attention of men, whether for their salvation or their destruction.

One of Moody's favorite sermons was one on the text, "Pray have me excused," and it was heard over and over again with no decrease in interest, thus showing that the man was so thoroughly in earnest that his hearers could not fail to be imbued with the same fervent spirit.

The speaker then noticed the inquiry rooms at some length. Just after the regular meeting one afternoon, Mr. Moody requested each one in the audience to question his neighbor and to ascertain whether they were Christians or not. The speaker stated that his attention was drawn to a little boy who sat near him and who appeared much troubled. After conversing with him, he found that he understood the plan of salvation perfectly, and further conversation resulted in the boy's conversion, as he trusted. The speaker had found one man, who, while professing Christianity, spoke of Moody's zeal as not being according to knowledge, and said that he wouldn't be found there again soon. Meeting him frequently, the speaker told him that he thought a man who would talk as he had about these meetings was self-deceived. The gentleman was not offended; said he liked square up-and-down talk, and invited the speaker to come and see him. The speaker went and wrestled in prayer with him several times, finally succeeding in undeceiving him and bringing him to a true knowledge of Christ.

Other instances of conversion were mentioned, and the speaker pronounced the work one in which the interest was increasing instead of being on the wane. One very remarkable feature about it was that the converts, instead of relating their experiences in exaggerated and noisy style, spoke in simple, plain, and earnest terms, and with the greatest propriety. In concluding, the speaker expressed the hope that the work would still go on, and that its influence would not stop in Philadelphia, but extend to a larger and ever increasing circle.

INTOLERANCE IN ARKANSAS.

UNBROTHERLY CONDUCT OF TWO ELDERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—Being advised by my family physician to remove my wife to a genial Southern climate to relieve her distressing asthmatical affliction, I left Toronto, and, passing through Cincinnati, waited on Bishop Foster, who approved of my intention, and went on to Louisville to see Bishop Kavanaugh, with the design of joining the M. E. Church South, for the reason stated above. Was received as by a father, and then and since experienced unvarying kindness and protection from that pure and noble specimen of Christian manhood. Having occupied the pulpits of the denomination in Louisville and other places in the State of Kentucky, and no suitable appointment offering, I was requested to come down in the fall to the Conference at Mt. Sterling, and I should obtain an appointment. After spending the summer with my family, I proceeded thither, and found the session opening on the 16th of September, 1874. Alexandria was left for me to fill, though the Presiding Elder obstinately disputed the combined authority of two Bishops in the case. One of the resident physicians then informed me the climate was little better than that of Ohio, and as Bishop K. had invited me to Arkansas he advised me to go. Arriving in the City of Little Rock in October I preached before the houses of Senators and Representatives and in the congregations of the M. E. Church South; waited on the Governors and received their invitations to remain in the State and devote myself to the spirital service of the citizens who were not slow in expressing their high satisfaction with my humble efforts to serve them. T. R. Winfield, Presiding Elder of the Little Rock District, returned from his distant duties, and found a letter of introduction which the Rev. Dr. Slater, then of Memphis, gave me; as he failed to call upon me, I went to wait upon him, but was received with more than cold indifference. From that interview it was plain that he was unfriendly, and in a few days at the session of the White River Conference I was informed by the highest and most unquestionable authority in the Church that he was opposed to me as a stranger. At that session he lost no opportunity of showing his disposition, had me removed from my appointment to preach before the Conference on Sabbath evening, that he might preach himself, and when my name was read as a member of the Conference, and was transferred to the Little Rock Conference, which was in need of men, he rose behind the Bishop, in the pulpit, and said: "I hope you will give us a chance of receiving him." How he and the Elders' Board of the Little Rock Conference treated me is best shown in the Bishop's letter, as literally subjoined:

MONTICELLO, Dec. 14, 1874.—*The Rev. J. H. Boyd:* I kept your case on hand until the very last night of the Conference, urging on the brethren some provision for you, but they fought with a stubborn and persistent zeal. I at last took the appointment under my own supervision, and could not find a work out of Second street, Little Rock, that would come near supporting you. I was persuaded that if you were left in Little Rock at all you would be opposed, and would have no sympathy with your associates in the ministry and a very poor support from the laity, so I concluded that the very best thing I could do for you would be to transfer you to the Arkansas Conference, and place you upon the Quitman Circuit. With a constant concern for your well-being and usefulness, I am, dear brother, truly yours, H. H. KAVANAUGH.

The treatment to which I was exposed on my circuit, from C. O. Gregory, the Presiding Elder, and a faction acting under the combined influences of prejudice and want of cultivation, which his maladministration encouraged, are best shown in a paper signed by Dr. Jamieson, Recording Steward, Quitman Circuit, and submitted to Bishop Wightman at the late session of the Arkansas Conference Church South, held in Lewisburg. A copy of this paper is in my possession, and can be seen by any gentleman who may desire it. Suffice to say, I was turned out of one house, warned not to come to others. My congregations in four churches scattered, yet attending their own local preachers. B. Evans, a true, orderly Methodist and Circuit Steward, informed me they were talking of personal violence, but from this were withheld by the hand of God and the influence of the intelligent, faithful, and leading families, who abhorred division and would cling to my ministry. Attending the Conference a fortnight since, and conversing with Bishop Wrightman, who appreciated the situation, I accepted his advice, and located with the same quietness which I had unexceptionably preserved during the year. When the Bishop announced my request to locate, the ministers who opposed me—C. O. Gregory, Peebles, etc.—bore unvarying testimony to my religious character; and, bearing with me a location-certificate and note of attestation from the Bishop, and a letter from Dr. Jamieson, Recording Steward, I have withdrawn from among them. The following is the text of Dr. Jamieson's letter:

QUITMAN, Ark., Dec. 6, 1875.—The Rev. J. H. Boyd was transferred to the Quitman circuit last fall, and has spent a twelvemonth here, closing with the Conference session of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held at Lewisburg, Ark., Nov. 24. Since his arrival in the City of Little Rock, when he preached to large congregations, and in the State-House before Senators and Representatives, and during his ministry here, he has been subjected to insult and oppression by various parties, lay and clerical, his only offense being that he was a stranger. He stayed with my family as his home, and is truly a minister of Christ, of inoffensive manners and blameless life. His superior qualifications to instruct could not be borne with, notwithstanding his unassuming spirit, and he was not from the beginning allowed an opportunity of usefulness or success. The Bishop advised him to locate, and gave him, at his own request and the unanimous testimony of those in the Conference who knew him that he was a good man, a certificate and note of attestation of his standing and ministerial worth. To these facts I bear witness, and will give further particulars to those who may consult me by letter. He came with the advising letter of his family physician to seek a genial climate for his afflicted wife, and it is painful to write that, from the circumstances above related and attested, he retires from the State and the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He has received but $50 for his year's faithful trial. This is partly owing to the impoverished condition of the country. Respectfully,
W. E. JAMIESON,
Recording Steward Quitman Circuit.

Two reasons have induced me to lay this statement before the public with the request that the journals of the Northern States will copy, with additional comments. It is my duty to aid in the exposure of intolerance for conscience sake and the progress of enlightened civilization. St. Paul taught the Ephesians, "Ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the Saints," and those who would introduce mere national distinctions into the ministry of Christ, among men divinely and humanely prepared for the manifestation of revealed truth in lip and life, are the enemies of the Church's unity, contemners of Apostolic teaching, and the foes of our Lord Jesus Christ, for "he who loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?"

To warn ministers and brethren from entering the Arkansas Conferences of the M. E. Church South, as an unoffending Canadian Methodist minister, far removed from civil or ecclesiastical differences, would not be permitted to exercise his hallowed functions, and was denied a home for his afflicted partner. "If," said a leading layman of the Quitman faction to me as I sat on horseback at his door, "Bishop Kavanaugh cannot do better than send you here, we do not want him here, and he may remain at home. Let the names of P. R. Winfield and C. O. Gregory, Presiding Elders of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Arkansas, be celebrated as lords over God's heritage from Boston to St. Paul's. Should any further information be desired I will be found for a few days at Wood's Hotel, Fifth avenue, near Washington street.
J. H. BOYD.

ELSEWHERE.

CATHOLIC.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—The pilgrims of St. Joseph's Cathedral, numbering 10,000, paraded the streets to-day, headed by Bishop Ryan and Father Cronyn, editor of the *Catholic Union*, this being the last day of the pilgrimage.

Wine and Spirits in Great Britain.

London Times.

Mr. M'Laren, M. P., has obtained a return, just issued, containing an analysis of a former return, giving the net receipts from spirits and other sources of revenue. It appears that in the year ended the 31st of March the duty on spirits produced £20,576,812 in the United Kingdom—in England, £13,206,641; in Scotland, £4,041,419; and in Ireland, £3,328,752. The wine duty in the year ended the 31st of March last was £1,709,856; in England, £1,429,134; in Scotland, £113,858; and in Ireland, £166,846.

"Peter Paul"—It doesn't make any difference how much poetry you write, provided you destroy it as fast as it is written. The trouble is that many persons who crawl up on the back of Pegasus would make quite as much progress riding a saw-buck.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

THE ROSTRUM.

The Law as a Field for the Successful Efforts of Educated Women.

Lecture in the Sunday Afternoon Course by Miss Phœbe Couzins.

She Believes that the Temple of Justice Needs the Mop and Duster.

The Hon. John O'Connor Power's Views of Irish Home-Rule.

PORTIA AT THE BAR.

LECTURE BY MISS PHŒBE COUZINS.

The qualifications of woman for entering the legal profession and successfully competing with pleaders and counselors of the sterner sex were discussed in a highly interesting manner by Miss Phœbe Couzins, of St. Louis, before the Sunday Lecture Society yesterday. Miss Couzins is a young and handsome lady, and appears to great advantage on the stage. Her style is easy and graceful, and, without any labored attempt at oratory, she yet manages to captivate by her clear enunciation and by her meritorious handling of a subject that is not intrinsically original or interesting.

In opening, the lecturer explained that she felt somewhat embarrassed by the fact that woman's experience in the legal profession had been of so short a duration. What she had to say, therefore, came not so much from well-authenticated trial as from serious outlook. Woman had

DEMONSTRATED HER ABILITY

to cope with man in the medical profession, in art, science, literature, but the future had yet to prove whether she could succeed in law. Four years ago the Washington University of St. Louis, in response to her request for admission, opened its doors to woman, and for the first time in the history of America woman was admitted to a course of legal training with man. The example has since been followed elsewhere, and to-day scores of women are earnestly pursuing the study, with the view of practice at the Bar.

In order to refute the charge that the demand of woman for recognition in the legal profession was an innovation, Miss Couzins proceeded to quote Biblical and other ancient authorities as showing that woman had in early times appeared as

JUDGES, COUNSELORS, AND LAW-GIVERS.

Among others cited was Miriam, who was chosen by the Lord with Moses and Aaron as the legal tribunal to guide Israel out of the land of Egypt; the Queen of Sheba, who came from sunny Arabia to prove the wisest of all the generations with hard questions; and Queen Esther, who pleaded for the life of her people. Out of the long list of women who figure in profane history as endowed with the peculiar gift which indicate the lawyer, there might be mentioned Cornelia, the mother of the Gracchi, Artemisia, the grand Queen of Cairo; Zenobia, of Palmyra; and the mother of Alfred the Great. In the time of Henry VIII. Lady Anne Berkeley held a criminal court as presiding Judge. Ann, Countess of Pembroke, held the office of hereditary Sheriff of Westmoreland, and exercised it in person at the assizes at Appleby. In 1236, Betisia Gozzardini, aged 27, took the degree of Doctor of Laws at the University of Bologna, and began publicly to read to the great admiration and instruction of many pupils.

With such strong testimony from the past that woman had not only been

A POWER FOR GOOD

in the public walks of life, but that she had ever proven equal to the emergency of the hour, had not the women of the present day a duty to perform to this generation? Bribery, corruption, misrule, in State, family, and society, were rushing the people on to ruin, and should women view unmoved this torrent that eddied and whirled one after another of her best hopes to destruction? No. The earnest solicitude with which thoughtful women were regarding these grave questions was a sign that the ship of State could yet be righted. One reason why this has not been done before was because woman had been awed into an overweening estimation of man's brain and ability, and a corresponding underestimate of her own. The customs and traditions of the age, besides, had shut her out until recently from all educational advantages, and though she might have fitted herself to successfully engage in those professions, it was only to find the gates closed against her. Ere the lecturer entered the legal domain, she had been oppressed with the thought that all lawyers were prodigies of learning, giants in intellect. But, after months of careful study, it had transpired that a large number of so-called lawyers did not understand the English language, their briefs calculated to strike terror to the soul of a philologist, their knowledge of the arts and sciences

LIMITED TO A GAME OF POKER,

or the tossing of a penny for a free lunch and a drink.

In response to the question, Can woman conquer the legal province? the speaker would unhesitatingly reply, Yes. There was no valid reason why woman should not hold the scales of justice in real life as in the ideal, weigh the balance of the right against the wrong, and point the compass of State with as unerring accuracy as man. A learned writer says that "law is the refinement of reason." As woman is possessed of the most refinement, shall it not be naturally inferred that she ought to be the most clear and intuitive of reasoners? The diapason of human thought was never struck until the true culture summoned woman into the Republic of Letters. And as in the intellectual, so in the legal world, the condition was that of

HALF-ORPHANAGE,

and not until woman was invited into the domain of law could there be a perfect development of reason. The rank and luxurious harvest of technical fictions and inconsistent absurdities that have for centuries overgrown and covered up the simple rules of reason and justice illustrate the lop-sided condition of legal science. Intelligent opinion would suggest that good laws sometimes become bad laws by change of time and circumstance. In truth, it might be said that man had been keeping house alone in the temple of justice, and the dirt, disorder, and unhealthy conditions called loudly for the duster, and broom, and mop of the mother.

The lecturer closed with the assertion that judicial acts, court-rooms, and prisons needed the refining and ennobling influence which the presence of woman was alone calculated to give

IRISH HOME RULE.

LECTURE BY JOHN O'CONNOR POWER.

The Hon. John O'Connor Power, M. P., lectured in Hooley's Opera-House last evening on the subject of "Irish Home Rule." He was introduced by Mr. W. W. O'Brien in a few appropriate remarks.

Mr. Power did not go far back into Irish history to seek material for his lecture, but drew on the more modern phases of English government, as applied to Irish industries and commerce. He instanced several

SEVERE ENACTMENTS

of the days of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, Charles I., and William III., against Irish manufactures. These penalties had the effect of preventing the development of Irish resources, and had reduced the country to the lowest scale of commercial importance. Mr. Power reviewed the passage of the Act of Union, in 1800, which, he said, was admitted by all, friends and foes, to be the most unjustifiable outrage ever perpetrated upon an unfortunate people. In any case, the Irish Parliament that sold itself out in 1800 did not represent the Celtic portion of the Irish, which then, as now, constituted the great mass of the people of Ireland. Ever since the passage of the act, which virtually

BLOTTED OUT THE IRISH NATION,

The people had, in one shape or another, protested against the brutal usurpation of the English Parliament. Home Rule meant Federalism, in which it differed from simple repeal. Federalism would give Ireland a representation in the Imperial Parliament, as well as a local Legislature to look after purely Irish affairs. This was an advantage that should not be thought lightly of, because, under the Constitution of 1782, Ireland had been made responsible for acts done in the Imperial Parliament, in which she had no representation whatever. Mr. Power alluded, among other things, to an act of Charles I., which prohibited the exportation of fat cattle into England from Ireland, because it would interfere with the interests of the British graziers. This was different from the policy pursued by England towards Ireland during the famine of 1845, '6, and '7, when she rigorously and cruelly enforced the navigation laws, laying

AN EMBARGO ON AMERICAN CORN-SHIPS,

which came to feed the starving Irish people, until, by this terrible policy—political economy the English statesmen called it—Ireland lost, by famine and disease, nearly 2,000,000 of her people. After going at some length into the history of the Home-Rule movement, Mr. Power said that, so far as he was concerned, his policy was both constitutional and revolutionary, the policy of the Home-Rule party.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Saturday.

THE CHICAGO & ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Bradford Hancock, as Receiver of the Chicago & Illinois River Railroad Company, by order of the Superior Court, filed two petitions Saturday in the United States District Court in the bankruptcy case against the same Company, setting out that in August last he was appointed Receiver of the Company. Among its creditors is the Chicago Railway Construction Company, which is entitled to receive 4,000 shares of the preferred stock of the Illinois River Railroad Company. These shares are a lien on the railroad after the payment of the first mortgage of $540,000, and the Construction Company is entitled to them after the payment of certain claims, among which is one of Ferdinand W. Peck and Clarence J. Peck. The Pecks, in order to enforce their claim, have commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the City, County, and State of New York against the Railroad Company and others, and have also begun another here in chancery for the same purpose. Mr. Hancock thinks that this claim of the Pecks is not valid against the bankrupts; that if it should be established the credit of the bankrupt would be injured; and as the Construction Company has guaranteed the bankrupt against this claim, it in turn, if compelled to pay it, would have resort to the bankrupt for repayment. Mr. Hancock therefore asked for an injunction to prevent the prosecution of the Peck suits both here and in New York.

Mortimer A. Frisbie and N. B. Rappleye also have a like claim against the Illinois River Company for $14,670, which is in judgment, and which they are seeking to enforce. This also is by rights to be paid by the Construction Company. The Receiver alleges that if they are allowed to sell a part of the railroad under execution it will damage the remainder, and impair the value of the assets. An injunction is therefore asked to prevent the sale. A rule was issued in both cases to show cause Monday morning at 9 o'clock why such injunctions should not be issued.

DIVORCES.

William Conkley filed a bill Saturday charging his wife, Mary Conkley, with drunkenness, and asking for a divorce.

Judge Moore granted decrees of divorce Saturday in the following cases: Alvina Rohn vs. Charles Rohn, on the ground of cruelty; Robert S. Teed vs. Emma Teed, adultery; Adaline Brace vs. William H. Brace, adultery; Jennie Meeker vs. John Meeker, cruelty; Betsey Day vs. William Day, desertion; Mary M. Ryder vs. James J. Ryder, desertion; and Mary E. Martin vs. Joseph S. Martin, also on account of his desertion.

ITEMS.

The Cole-Douglas contempt case will come up before Judge Moore this morning.

Judge Blodgett will make the second call of his calendar this week, and hear passed cases. Next week he expects to hear the arguments in the case of Hill vs. The Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railroad Company.

Judge Rogers, who has been interchanging with Judge Jameson for the past few days, will return to his regular call to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Chicago Feather-Duster Company filed a bill against William W. Clark to restrain him from infringing its patent for shaving or splitting feathers, and another against C. W. Nichols, H. A. Eastman, G. W. Hibbard, Susan M. Hibbard, and J. F. Stoadley, for a like purpose.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

John Mavo, a fish-dealer at No. 69 South Water street, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. His secured debts amount to $2,040, the securities being worth $4,000, and the unsecured claims foot up $26,550.67, being for merchandise sold to the bankrupt. The assets consist of $1,027.35 on deposit in the Fifth National Bank, a stock of salt fish and empty packages valued at $9,000, on which the Fifth National Bank has a lien to the amount of $2,000; the fixtures of his store, worth $125; and open accounts due him to the amount of $1,970.79. The petition was referred to the Register.

In the matter of Simon Lebrecht an order was entered for the examination of the debtor before Register Hibbard on the 22d of December.

A special discharge was issued to Andrew V. Morton.

George W. Campbell was Saturday appointed Assignee of John J. Vanderlip.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for the estate of Rosenbaum, Mitchell & Co.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Leopold, Kuh & Co. sued Louis Bitterman for $1,000.

C. N. Holden commenced a suit to recover $5,000 of Alexander McDonald.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Eliphalet Nott, a grant of administration was made to Merril Ladd, under bond for $30,000.

In the estate of George Zuellig, the will was proven, and letters testamentary were granted to Mary Zuellig, under bond for $4,000.

Thomas Carroll, Christian Wild, and Wilhelmine Geusen were adjudged insane.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Passed cases and second call of calendar.
JUDGE GARY—219, 221 to 239.
JUDGE MOORE—34, 35, 36.
JUDGE ROGERS—Set case term No. 27.
JUDGE BOOTH—188, 250 to 264 inclusive.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set case term No. 1,136, and calendar Nos. 209, 219 to 230, 232.
JUDGE FARWELL—No call.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—John Hoffart vs. Francis Agnew and John O'Neil, $230.63.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Daniel N. Bash vs. Thomas McNamara, $518.75.

METHODISTS AND THIRD-TERM.

Bishop Haven's Sayings and Doings.

Bishop Gilbert Haven delivered the address on College-Day at Albion College, Michigan, on Thursday last. In the course of his remarks, he, according to the Detroit *Post's* report, spoke as follows:

Bishop Haven supported his recent address in Boston, in which he became a champion of the present Administration. The last President's message is the first which has ever introduced an allusion to Christianity and the higher law. The last one introduced the fall of man, and he thought if Grant was kept in the White House another term he would get in the redemption. He would be the last person to object to Grant's being put in the Executive chair for the third time while he continued to hold the ship of State straight on her course. In our religious and moral movements there should come up not a National Church but a national confession of obedience to the higher law. While America is liberal to all peoples who come within her borders, she should maintain in all her institutions that Christ is the Lord.

The Albion correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune* says:

Your reporter during the day sought information from the Bishop touching his Boston third-term speech. He said that he had had too much to do with newspapers himself to sit to interviewers; but I can give the following, on most undoubted authority, as coming directly from him:

In his recent conversation on this subject the Bishop holds that, as he understands it, the Preachers' Association of Boston did indorse his remarks touching the renomination of President Grant. In that speech he took the position that Grant's renomination and re-election are essential to the highest good of the country, and closed this part of his address with "Brethren, let us pray for the renomination of President Grant!" The Association by a rising vote indorsed his speech. That the Association should by a formal vote compliment him on his appearance among its members he thinks "a rather rich note," as his face is as familiar there as in his own household. He would as soon think of receiving a formal complimentary vote from his mother on the occasion of a visit to her as from the Boston preachers on a like occasion. A leading member of the Association, too, at a dinner immediately following the meeting, said that the Boston preachers' meeting always leads, and was now first in renominating Grant, showing that he understood that it had indorsed Haven's position. "But," says the Bishop, "we did not renominate Mr. Grant. We only agreed to pray for his renomination—and I guess we'll do it. If any man don't like that, he can pray on the other side; this is a free country." The Bishop freely declares himself a third-term man, and says that he always has been one. He don't care for Grant's Methodism,—don't know that he is much of a Methodist,—and for sectarianism wouldn't give a fig; but he thinks that the country needs Grant another term. He thinks his little shot only woke the echoes so because of the condition of the political atmosphere. It has no religious significance, and he scouts the attachment to it of the Methodist name. The New York *Tribune* got excited over it and made a fine outcry, but the Bishop claims that if an independent newspaper, such as the New York *Tribune* asserts itself to be, has the right to try to influence politics, an independent minister has the same right. He says that he has had a good deal to do with newspapers and a good deal to do with preachers, and he has discovered no right of opinion or its expression vested in one to the exclusion of the same right in the other. He holds that he has the same right to say what he thinks that Whitelaw Reid has. The Tract and Sunday-School Society had nothing to do with the speech, but the Bishop's idea is that the Preachers' Association did indorse it fully, including the resolution to pray for Grant's renomination.

COMMENTS OF METHODIST JOURNALS ON THE BOSTON AFFAIR.

The Methodist.

We feel bound to say that Methodists are utterly opposed to mixing church and politics,—to turning ecclesiastical gatherings into caucuses,—and that we believe every minister in attendance at Boston holds this anti-sectarian creed. But if Cardinal McCloskey had dedicated the Boston Cathedral the same week, and had uttered Bishop Haven's words asking his priests to pray for the election of Gen. Sherman "as a measure of safety," we do not doubt that every Methodist newspaper and pulpit in the land would have flamed with indignation. For this reason we regret the introduction of the topic into the Boston meeting. We have met no Methodist who is not grieved and sorry, and we talked with some of the warmest personal friends of the President. It must be apparent that an indiscretion so damaging to the Chief Magistrate could not have been arranged and sanctioned by church authority. It began and ended in one enthusiastic brother's appeal for the prayers of the Church in behalf of his candidate.

Bishop Haven is a man by himself. It is the boast of his friends that he is still the "Gil" of ante-'72 days. We regret that the proprieties of his office do not restrain him more, and we do not think his unrestrained manner of handling things quite safe for himself or the Church. Bishop Haven and Gilbert Haven are scarcely distinguishable by the general public; yet the Church makes the distinction without much difficulty, and, when he is not performing Episcopal functions, allows him to be Gil Haven to his heart's content. It was in this personal character that he acted at Boston. A preachers' meeting has no ecclesiastical recognition or powers. Any gathering at a private house would have had as much ecclesiastical flavor, if it had been composed of Methodists, though eating ice-cream had been the business of the evening.

We say to the secular press that there has not been, and will not be, a Methodist nomination for the Presidency. The Methodist influence will be used to keep Church and State apart. Methodists will unite with their fellow-citizens in political action, and, while claiming all the rights of citizenship, will not turn their official gatherings into nominating caucuses. And, if it should happen—we do not believe it ever will—that an ecclesiastic enters into intrigues with politicians to bargain away the Methodist vote, he will not be able "to deliver the goods." That is just the difference between us and the Catholics; no people on earth are less capable of being driven by flocks into political camps than are the people called Methodists.

One word more: The nomination of a President for a third term would be a new and extraordinary event, which wears, to many persons, a semi-revolutionary look. The speech of Bishop Haven would rather confirm this impression, since he seemed to contemplate a personal Government rather than a Government of laws. The reception given it by the public ought to be a warning, that on such a question as this the office-bearers of churches do not enjoy quite as much liberty of personal action as is usually accorded to them in their character as citizens.

Michigan Christian Advocate.

The Methodists do not aspire to run the politics of the nation just yet, and if a few zealous Bostonians do they have a winter's job on hand which will require more brain-work than they can spare from their religious duties. But we beg to say that what a sectional gathering may resolve under the transient impulse of an appeal from Bishop Haven does not commit the Methodist Church in America. Personally we entertain the opinion that President Grant's Administrations have been as successful as could have reasonably been hoped under the circumstances in which he has been placed. But the Methodist Church is not going into the business of making Presidents. To attempt this is stepping very far aside from the work to which God calls us. We have very emphatically condemned the Catholic Church as a political body, working unitedly for political ends. And our ecclesiastical machinery must not be turned to political uses. It will not be so employed. A Methodist, whether layman, minister, or Bishop, as an individual may work for Gen. Grant or anybody else; but let him beware how he attempts to wield the power of the Church as a Church to accomplish his purposes. The principle is full of danger; we utterly repudiate it.

TWEED'S STOLEN FORTUNE.

It Was About Six Millions, but Has Shrunk Two-Thirds—He Has Made No Offer to Compromise by Restitution—Connolly Made Such a Proposal, Which Charles O'Conor Rejected.

New York Sun, Dec. 18.

A *Sun* reporter conversed yesterday with a gentleman who knows the condition of the suits against Tweed, and who said: "There is no proposition pending for a compromise of the Tweed, Sweeny, or Connolly suits. The only offer of the kind ever made that meant business was by Connolly, on the night that he was put in Ludlow Street Jail. Connolly then had a million dollars in United States bonds in his house, which he offered to give up if we would withdraw the suits against him. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham was willing to accept that offer. Mr. Charles O'Conor, however, opposed it, saying that Connolly must be punished as a warning to other public thieves. Since then no practical proposition has ever been made. It is true that a proposition was made on behalf of Tweed that he should pay over a certain sum, and the criminal as well as the civil proceedings be discontinued. That of course could not be accepted."

"Can any property of Tweed be reached should the people obtain a judgment against him?" the reporter asked.

"Most, if not all, of his property has been disposed of under conveyances, many of which we believe to be, and are prepared to prove, fraudulent. Then, again, a large portion of his real estate had been bought by him subject to mortgages, and the mortgages have been foreclosed. The latter we cannot touch. Of course we could sell his right, title, and interest to any of the property which he has held, but the question is, How much would it bring? I think the people may be able to get over $100,000 out of Tweed's property, but there never will be another chance like that in the case of Connolly, which was rejected by Mr. O'Conor. Tweed may have been worth $6,000,000 three years ago. He certainly is not worth over $2,000,000 now. I understood from a friend of his over a year ago that he had paid over $250,000 to his lawyers, and he had to sacrifice a good deal in getting rid of his property."

"How about his being in the city?"

"Such a report must be mere surmise. The prosecution certainly knows nothing of his presence in this vicinity, nor have they heard from him directly or in most remote indirect way since his escape."

CHURCH FESTIVAL AT MORRIS.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 17.—The festival held at Hull's Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of this city, was quite largely attended by the elite of the place, and was a very pleasing and enjoyable affair. An elegant supper was furnished, consisting of all the substantial things of life, as well as all the delicacies of the season. Numerous delicious and tempting offerings, aside from the main feast, were generously served by fair hands, accompanied with bright smiles.

The ladies of the Society certainly deserve great credit for the perfect and pleasing manner in which the enterprise was organized and conducted. Woman's ingenuity seemed entirely exhausted in preparing the delicate viands which they so well knew would capture the modest and more confiding sex, and extract from their pocket-books the coveted shekels.

The entertainment was a decided success financially, as well as in point of attendance; and, if the character of the assemblage, the pleasant greetings, genial expressions of pleasure, and smiling faces, which were prominent features of the occasion, are any indications, it must at once be voted the social event of the season.

Snow Blindness.

The injury to the sight caused by a long exposure to the glare of snow has led to various devices for remedying the difficulty, such as, among others, the use of spectacles of green-tinted glass, surrounded by gauze. These, however, fail in practice, as the glass part of the spectacles is liable to become dim and cloudy, while the gauze and wire, by means of which the spectacles are fastened behind the ears, will, in an arctic climate, get so cold that to the human skin they will have the sensation of being made of red-hot wire. To obviate these objections, a London oculist has introduced a peculiar kind of spectacles, which have neither glass nor iron in their composition, being made of [illegible], and tied on to the head by a velvet cord. They resemble somewhat two half walnut-shells fastened over the eyes; but their special peculiarity is that the wearer sees through a simple slit in front of the pupil of the eye; and the sides of each eye-box are perforated with minute holes, in order that the wearer may get a side view of objects.

"It is a settled principle, your Honor," said an eminent lawyer, "that causes always produce effects." "They always do for the lawyers," responded the Judge; "but I've sometimes known a cause to deprive a client of all his effects."

POLAR EXPLORATION.

Prof. Nordenskiold's Voyage and Discoveries.

Through the Kara Sea---The Ice Cellar of the North.

A New Ocean-Route Between Europe and Siberia—The Opening-Up of a Country Larger than Europe.

Its Topography, Produce, Ruins, and Traces of Habitation.

Importance of the Highway---Up the Yenisei---Russian National Honor to the Explorer.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Prof. Nordenskiold has accomplished the most successful Polar expedition of the year. He started from Tromso on the 8th of June; passed through the Kara sea, hitherto considered the ice-cellar of the North Pole; reached the mouth of the Yenisei on the 15th of August; proceeded by boat up this stream as far as Yeniseisk; returning by the great Siberian route, via Tomsk, Omsk, and Yekaterinburg, to Europe, having discovered a new ocean-route between Europe and Siberia, of the importance of which we can gain some idea by glancing at the territory on a map of Asia drained by the Obi, the Irtisch, the Yenisei, and their tributaries. A map kindly furnished to us by Dr. Petermann, of Gotha, shows more clearly than any description, the vast extent of territory thus virtually opened up to commerce, and reveals the river-system penetrating deep into the interior of Asia, the products of which, hitherto transported overland, can now be brought to European markets in a few days through the mouths of the Obi and Yenisei.

AN IMMENSE TERRITORY.

This territory is larger than the whole of Europe, excepting Russia. A regular steam navigation already exists on the more southern parts of the Obi, Irtisch, and Yenisei; and, as Dr. Petermann remarks, if Nordenskiold's assumption comes to be realized, the valuable products of the immense lands of inner Asia and China will be, by means of suitable steamers, transported to Europe in a few days, just as easily as they have been in modern times from the Petchora, the mouth of which river is dangerous for navigation. The territory drained by it is only equal to a twentieth part of that drained by the Obi and the Yenisei, and the exports conveyed by it are little more than building timber.

THE NEW ROUTE.

The last letter from Prof. Nordenskiold was dated from the mouth of the Yenisei, reached by him after sailing through the Kara Sea, which, to 1869, had been considered to be filled with impenetrable ice and to be totally closed to navigation. This water, however, the Professor discovered to be perfectly navigable,—thereby confirming the repeated assertions made to this effect by Dr. Petermann in his *Geographical Magazine*. Norwegian fishing vessels had year after year cruised in this sea; but, having no reason to leave their fishing ground, none of them ever penetrated to the mouth of the Obi or Yenisei. When Nordenskiold reached the latter place he hoisted the Swedish flag and wrote: "Thus we had reached a goal to which seafaring nations had for centuries been striving in vain to attain." And again: "I entertain the most profound conviction that a new commercial route has been opened, the importance of which can only be adequately conceived by marking with colors the vast tracts of country watered by the Obi, Irtisch, and Yenisei, and their tributaries."

We are indebted to Capt. Allan Young, of the Arctic ship Pandora, for the following

INTERESTING LETTER,

written by Prof. Nordenskiold to Mr. Oscar Dickson, of Gothenburg, giving an account of the further journey from the Yenisei as far as Tomsk.

PROF. NORDENSKIOLD'S REPORT.

TOMSK, Oct. 13, 1875.—*Dear and Respected Mr. Dickson:* Accompanied by Dr. Lundstrom, Dr. Stuxberg, and three fishermen, I left, on the 19th of August, the anchoring place of the Proven, in the mouth of the Yenisei, and proceeded up that river in the boat built especially for that purpose by Mr. Ebeltoft, in Norway. The boat was provisioned with bread, coffee, sugar, and butter, and with preserves and salt meat sufficient for six persons for six weeks. We had also tents, hammocks, extra clothing and instruments, etc. At the time of leaving the ship, our boat was laden to such an extent that it could not have withstood a heavy sea. We directed our course along the shore, between a number of low, barren rocks existing in the northern part of the Yenisei, called by the Russians Sewero-Wostouschnoi Ostrow (Northeastern Islands). The sounds formed by the water between the islands were apparently deep enough to afford havens for large vessels, although there is rocky ground underneath in some places.

Favored by a good wind and calm sea, we sailed uninterruptedly for forty-two hours, arriving on the night of the 21st of August at Cape Schaitanskoi, wet through and much fatigued. During this voyage we landed twice, first on a small promontory in Jewremow-Kamen, and again on a hilly cape stretching into the Yenisei to within a few miles of its eastern shore. Jewremow-Kamen is a peculiarly formed rock, from 50 to 60 feet high. In the vicinity of our landing place there, we saw three

ICE BEARS QUIETLY GRAZING,

quite undisturbed by our large fire, which we thought would have enticed them toward us. On this shore we made our final collection of sea animals, insects, etc., and also gathered some worms, which exist for the greater part of the year in ground which is completely frozen. The ground here had the same lack of vegetation as had that where we anchored the Proven, being quite destitute of trees, and in many places even of grass. The general aspect of this place was, however, different to that from Nova Zembla. Our second landing place was Krestowsky (a place now deserted, but formerly inhabited both in summer and winter). We saw here houses, which, to judge from their interior fittings, must have once been

QUITE HANDSOME RESIDENCES.

There were three with flat, turf-covered roofs, each of which had a perfect labyrinth of dwelling-apartments, bakehouses, bathing-places, storerooms for hams, etc. There were also bores for the storing of dried ham, hollow wooden utensils in which ham had been chopped for storing, and other boxes with the remains of white fish, and a chaos of poles, seemingly intended for fuel, etc.

A DESERTED VILLAGE.

Everything was in great confusion. No furniture was to be seen, and even the nails had been taken from the walls. This seemed to indicate that the occupants had not died, but moved away. This desertion, according to an account which I heard at Dudinka, took place some centuries ago.

THERE IS GREAT DIFFICULTY

in procuring flour on this coast, but it is well situated for fishing, and, now that the navigation of the Yenisei has increased, the place will most likely become peopled again. A very luxurious vegetation existed in this neighborhood; there were grass and plants which, in all probability, had sprung from grain scattered for the purpose of snaring animals. Four kilometres from here, a jutting promontory compelled us to go further into the river, where we sailed among a few islands, in a depth of about 6 fathoms. The northeastern side of the Yenisei always afforded good sailing. Further from the shore, the depth increases to 6, 8, and even 12 fathoms. The color of the water was brown, except close to the shore, where it has a kind of lime color.

Some distance south of Jewremow-Kamen, the east shore of the river consists of sand beds from 20 to 30 feet high, which slant into the water, and are interspersed with shallow pools of various sizes. The vegetation in these spots is very sparse and its flowering time nearly over.

AT CAPE SCHAITANSKOI

we gathered ripe cloudberries, the taste of which was delicious, especially as they were the first fruit we had eaten this summer.

We then pushed on to

SOPOTSCHNAJA KORGA,

where a strong wind and shallow water obliged us to stop, and the darkness of the night forced us to anchor. Sopotschnaja Korga (Boot River) is a tributary of the Yenisei, and near here were traces of more deserted houses. This place is sometimes visited by hunters and fishermen, and, from the numerous snares and traps which we saw, evidently abounds in foxes. One of the snares was closed. We could only proceed very slowly here, owing to the large quantities of driftwood and broken branches and roots which were heaped up near the shore, where also were seen some long and very thick poles, quite young and fresh and fit for use; and further from the shore were piles of wood, reared probably a great many years ago, between which were pools of black, unpleasant water. We met with driftwood standing in these black streams during the whole of the voyage from the mouth of the Yenisei to this place, but higher up it gradually disappeared. We next proceeded toward Goltschika, at present the

MOST NORTHERLY INHABITED PLACE.

On the eastern shore of the Yenisei we were, however, prevented by very rough weather from landing, and therefore directed our course toward Swerewo, on the opposite side, where another village is supposed to be. We could not, however, distinguish any houses, it being nighttime. Toward dawn our boat was almost capsized by breakers; we therefore hoisted sail, our only chance being to steer through the rough sea, which we did, and ultimately found deep water. We now espied a little cottage, and landed upon a high coast close to the River Mesenkin. We here made various excursions, during one of which we perceived two individuals, accompanied by dogs, who appeared to be looking for cloudberries. After a time they approached us, when we found they were Russians employed in Goltschika by a Yeniseisk merchant, who had there a station for fishing. I proposed to the youngest of them, a Cossack,—Feador by name, who seemed well acquainted with the country,—that he should go with us as guide to Dundinka, which he agreed to do for 50 silver roubles, and at once set off to get his employer's permission.

THE VALLEY OF THE MESENKIN

is more sheltered from the winds of the ice-ocean than the low bay near Sopotschnaja, and the Mesenkin Valley is very rich in vegetation. The eye is struck, on landing here, with a species of dark green bushes, several feet high (*Alnus Fructicosa*). In Yalmal we met with small stones and fossil shells in the fine sand there. East of the mouth of the Yenisei the sand is coarser, and contains both large and small stones and fossil shells. In some places these fossils are so numerous that they form high banks, but in the parts we visited the shells were spread about in the sand. After we had collected some shells we found them to be of the same kind as those found in Kariska and Obi-Yenisei, the occupants of which were alive. By the sides of rivers we generally met with samples of the stone which existed in the neighborhood, the current having washed away the sand; and here we gained knowledge as to the formation of the sandheaps, and also as to the nature of the rocks from which the sand was formed. Here, also, we saw some bright, shiny blocks, not, however, to be compared with those in Sweden.

SOME STONES HERE ARE STRIPED,

but this is caused by the gliding away of the earth, or the action of the river. We also found in the quarry some basalt, lime, and zerlyte, and also (and especially too at the Cape Schaitanskoi) marl, and sandstone which emits sparks when struck. We also came upon large pieces of brown and ordinary coal.

A NEW GUIDE.

On the 26th our new guide arrived, accompanied by five other Russians. They said that a small party of fishermen and hunters lived at Goltschika, and that in Swerewo were an old man and his son, but that north of these the fishing places were deserted. The natives of this region are Samoyedes, Dolganes, and Jakutes, and their numbers have been much decreased in recent years, owing to an epidemic which broke out among the Samoyedes. Sailing toward

CAPE GOSTINOI,

we noticed the remnant of a large fall of snow, lying in a kind of ravine, and this was the only snow seen by us during the voyage up the Yenisei. At Cape Gostinoi we saw a block of granite, which had been washed out of the sand.

THE SHORE

was lined with bushes, among which we saw the Arctic raspberry (*Rubius Arcticus*) and stalks 4 feet high of the Angelica and Cortusa, etc. A dense fog compelled us to stay a night at the mouth of the Jakowlewa, a perfectly barren locality, but plentiful in fish. We next halted near the Briochowski Island, where the trade of preserving fish is carried on during part of the year.

On the evening of the 28th we stayed at

THE NIKANDROWSKA ISLAND,

where I bought a fat muksumer and tschirer, weighing 25 pounds, for a silver rouble. The Yenisei is famous for its variety of fish, of which I collected many specimens, which I have preserved in spirits. A great many dogs were kept at the fishing stations at Nikandrowska, apparently of the same breed as those used in Greenland. They are used in summer to ferry boats and in winter for driving, although they are not able to make a long journey at a stretch. Reindeer are not used here for this work.

The next day we touched at

A DESERTED FISHING STATION

on the Island of Sopotschnoi, and also at Cape Maksuninskoj, where we visited a family of Samoyedes, who were catching a store of fish for the winter. Our next place was Tolstoj Nos, a well-built village, the people of which evinced great interest in us and asked with astonishment the details of our journey. Near here is

A MONUMENT ERECTED,

some centuries ago, to the memory of some political convicts hanged close by. Twenty-six hours' journey from this place brought us to

SAOSTROWSKOJ,

near Dudink, where we embarked on the steamer Alexander, commanded by the merchant Iwan Michailowitsch Jarmenieff, who received us with great cordiality. Indeed, during the whole of our travels we were everywhere treated with the greatest kindness and respect.

NORTH OF THE POLAR CIRCLE.

We were still far north of the limit of the Polar Circle, and many might have supposed that the unknown regions traversed by us were either barren or covered with ice and snow, or, at any rate, with very scanty moss vegetation. On the contrary, we saw snow only once during our voyage on the Yenisei, and in many places—especially on the islets, which, during the spring, are submerged—vegetation is most luxuriant and beautiful. The great richness of the grass fields excited jealousy in the mind of one of our companions, a farmer-fisherman. He was envious that God should have given

SO SPLENDID A COUNTRY

to the Russians,—a country where there was no one to cut the grass. This statement was repeated daily and hourly, especially when we came to the splendid woods and rich black soil between Jeniseisk and Turnchansk, an almost uninhabited region, which for fertility may probably be compared with the best parts of Skane in Sweden, and is of greater extent than the entire Scandinavian peninsula.

THE DIFFERENT RUSSIAN EXPEDITIONS

have this summer been dispatched to Siberia to report on the river communication there. When in Jeniseisk I was informed (not officially) that these expeditions had resulted in the opinion that for 700,000 roubles the River Angara, a tributary of the Yenisei, might be made sufficiently safe for ships as far as Baikal Sea, without fear of the whirlpools, and that the Obi might be joined to the Yenisei, and the latter to the Lena.

THE TRACT OF COUNTRY

within the range of these rivers may be tolerably well conceived when it is remembered that, according to Prof. Baers, the Obi-Irtisch and the Yenisei together cover a greater area than the Don, Dneiper, Doerster, Nile, Po, Ebro, Rhone, and all the other rivers flowing into the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, and the Sea of Marmora. Although north of the Polar Circle, there are here some of the finest timber woods on the globe. South of these forests are stretches of most fertile soil, waiting for the husbandman and the plow.

THE GRAPE

also is occasionally reared here. I have before me, while writing, a cluster of magnificent Siberian grapes. May the future see the intercourse between these territories and Europe firmly established. With great esteem,

A. E. NORDENSKIOLD.

PROF. NORDENSKIOLD IN ST. PETERSBURG.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 23.—Prof. Nordenskiold has at last arrived in St. Petersburg by way of Siberia, after his adventurous trip to the Polar Ocean.

HONOR BY THE SAVANS.

On the very day of his arrival he was received with open arms by the Geographical Society, and meetings of the Russian societies for the advancement of Russian trade and industry were subsequently held for him; while to-night a grand public dinner is to be given in his honor. It is not alone geographical interests which have so stirred the Russian public, but it is the possibility—long hoped for, but at last given up as chimerical—of finding a trade route from the basins of the Siberian rivers Ob and Yenisei to the ports of Europe.

THE KARA SEA.

Ever since the discovery of the Kara Sea, 360 years ago, expeditions have been fitted out for that purpose; but Prof. Nordenskiold is the first who has ever sailed through this frozen and dreaded sea to the very mouth of the Yenisei.

THREE ATTEMPTS

during the present century to establish some communication perhaps deserve notice. Thus: In 1806, under the direction of the Ministry of Commerce, Count Rumiantsef, it was proposed to dig a canal to unite the bight of the Ob with the Kara Gulf, and thus save vessels a long voyage. This being found impossible it was then proposed to unite the Usa, which flows into the Petchora, with the Ob; but here a difficulty was caused by a part of the Ural chain, which rose to a height of 500 feet, between the two river basins.

In 1832 the schooner Yenisei, under the command of Lieut. Krotof, sailed from Archangel for the eastern coast of Nova Zembla, with the intention of proceeding to the Yenisei. It never returned, and two years later the wreck of it was found near Matotchkin Strait. Of the Captain and crew nothing was ever heard.

In 1862 Lieut. Krusenstern sailed in the Yermak from the Petchora on the same errand. He got safely through the Yugerski Strait, but was caught in the ice in the Kara Gulf, in latitude 69 deg. 57 min. north and longitude 66 deg. 2 min. east, and was obliged to leave the schooner there while he managed to get back to the Petchora over the ice along the coast. In 1874 Capt. Wiggins sailed into the Kara Sea, but was unable to make land.

What makes his reception in St. Petersburg still more of a triumph for Prof. Nordenskiold is that he was by birth

A RUSSIAN SUBJECT

and was once expelled from the country on account of his liberal views. He was born in Finland in 1832, and received his education at Helsingfors University, where his father was one of the most celebrated Professors, especially known as a mineralogist for his investigations into the constitution of lapis lazuli. In due time, in 1857, Nordenskiold took his doctor's degree and was immediately elected Professor; but here the Government stepped in and not only refused to allow him to accept this position, but considered his presence dangerous to the internal peace of Russia. He therefore left Finland and settled in Sweden, where he was immediately appointed Professor and Director of the Government Museum at Stockholm, and in 1861 he was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences. While he was still living in Finland, in 1854-55, he made a journey through the Ural Mountains for mineralogical and meteorological investigations, and afterward, in 1858-59 and in 1861 and 1864 he took part in the three Swedish expeditions to Spitzbergen. Later, in 1872-73, he had command of the fifth Swedish Polar expedition, which produced such brilliant results. The results of his scientific activity have been given to the world in part in separate volumes, but fully in the transactions of the Finnish Scientific Society and in the Memoirs of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. Devoted to science and republican in principle, Prof. Nordenskiold has avoided external distinction. With regard to this characteristic of him

AN AMUSING ANECDOTE

is related. A few years ago he refused to accept a decoration which Charles XV., the late King of Sweden, offered to him for his scientific merits. Some time after he brought to Stockholm some scientific rarity, with which King Charles XV., who was a noted collector, was very much pleased. Nordenskiold, knowing this, took it to the King and presented it to him in person. With that pleasant smile, which all who knew Charles XV. will always remember, the King accepted the present, and said, "I am not so proud as you."

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The Tribune's Resumption Plan, and That of Mr. F. R. Chandler.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The real issue, you state, is: "How to resume with the least burden to the various interests of the country, and especially to those who are in debt." If, however, you separate this from the duty of the Government, from the honor of the nation, or that regard for right which holds inviolate all contracts made in good faith, the question can be settled by relieving the debtor class, and all industries carried on by borrowed money, of all their burdens, instead of 20 to 25 per cent, as you propose in making a 3.65 bond legal-tender for all debts for a period of thirty years. If, on the other hand, honor and right are adhered to, nothing should be done in any manner to impair the obligation of contracts, even should one class of individuals be the losers thereby. There can be no objections to offer to such bonds, or any other low-rate Government indebtedness, and their voluntary acceptance, nor to paying interest on the present legal-tenders, which might avoid any legal question as to the validity of issuing a new kind of legal-tender in times of peace; but to enact that these 3.65 bonds, innocently taking the garb of the legal-tender quality of the old and worn-out notes, and confidingly insinuating they are better than the old, because a definite promise to pay, with interest added, shall be legal-tender on past contracts, and at the same time *not to be paid in gold till after A. D. 1900*,—in face of the most solemn promise that legal-tender notes, for which these 3.65 bonds are to be substituted, shall be redeemed in gold on and after Jan. 1, 1879,—this, I say, is a most unlawful plan to depreciate the value of the currency in which said contracts are payable, and which currency was solemnly pledged to be made equal to gold, even a long time before the day now fixed for specie-payments.

[This statement of the case is willfully deceptive, and shows that Mr. Chandler is driven into a corner, else he never would resort to it. It was distinctly stated by THE TRIBUNE that the legal-tender 3.65 gold-bonds were to be offered to the public for their voluntary acceptance. No man is to be coerced, or even coaxed, to exchange his greenbacks for them. Let him hold on to the latter until Jan. 1, 1879, and take his chances of getting his coin. It is not proposed by THE TRIBUNE'S plan to interfere with the awfully "solemn" act of Congress in question. But Congress has certainly an indubitable right to offer the legal-tender bond in exchange for the present greenbacks, and the people have an equal right to accept them.—ED.]

It is argued that, at the time the contracts were made, the value of legal-tender notes was not equal to gold, but ranging all the way from 40 to 95 per cent. But were the makers of these contracts compelled to make them? Were they prevented from making their contracts in gold? Did they not deliberately enter into them knowing well that the day might come when legal-tenders would be equal to gold, in accordance with the promise of the Government?

[There is not one man in 10,000 who mortgaged his farm or house for greenbacks who expected to be called on for gold when making payment.—ED.]

The Constitution permits Congress to relieve insolvent debtors, but not those who are able to pay. No legal provision can be made to reduce one's indebtedness at the expense of the creditor to whom it is owing. Is it right that the millions of "dollars" invested in savings banks, trust funds, etc., should be arbitrarily changed in value as fixed by law, in order to lessen the obligations of another class of people? All the relief that ought to be given has been already made in the nature of a "stay law," or an extension of the time when legal-tenders shall be redeemed in gold, so that the loss will be distributed over a long period of time.

[Mr. C. will have to preach a good while before he can persuade the tens of thousands of men whose farms and houses are mortgaged for money worth 80 to 86 that it is only a small matter to pay off their obligations in gold.—ED.]

THE TRIBUNE cannot believe a loss of about $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1 per cent a month can be a hardship to the debtor class, which is an extreme case. How many borrowers pay more than this every month in extra interest, exchange, brokerage, etc., and don't ask for relief? If I owned a piece of real estate mortgaged for half its value, I would rather, at the end of three years, pay said mortgage in gold, although it might cost me 13 per cent more than to pay now in greenbacks, than not to have the question of specie-payments effectively settled, because that real estate, within the three years, would have to only advance in value $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to make good my loss, and I believe, under a wise system of finance, it would advance 25 to 50 per cent, while, under a bad system, it would still further decline.

Another illustration will show how greatly exaggerated are the fears of the "debtor class." The great bulk of their indebtedness is no doubt in the form of short paper, thirty days and over.

[The mortgages on real estate in this county alone are estimated to exceed $60,000,000. The "short paper" is a small sum in comparison therewith.—ED.]

If legal-tender notes are gradually and uniformly appreciated to par within three years, on a thirty-day contract there might be a loss of $\frac{1}{6}$ of 1 per cent of the debt! If the debtor desires to make a new contract, the rate of interest would be less than formerly, because the lender would loan cheaper, because he would be sure of getting better money in return, and the cheaper rate of interest would be some offset to the loss through the appreciation of the currency. In regard to long contracts, like municipal bonds, the loss on those running say fifteen years would amount to less than 1 per cent per annum! To relieve the "debtor class" to such trifling extent, is it expedient to break all solemn pledges of the Government, to the great dishonor of the nation?

[To make the debtor pay 15 per cent more than the consideration received, may seem but a "trifling" matter in the eyes of our correspondent. But the debtors will raise an issue as to whether Congress was authorized to "solemnly promise" their creditors 15 per cent more than the original intent and understanding.—ED.]

Let us examine and see, however, if these 3.65 bonds will be voluntarily taken by holders of greenbacks, if the legal-tender quality to liquidate past contracts can be legally given them. If any one could take them at a profit, it would be banks, who are obliged to keep legal-tenders for their reserves, and then, in the three years, gain the 10 per cent interest. But, if they should hold the non-interest legal-tenders in their vaults, and obtain gold for them on Jan. 1, 1879, and with this gold buy the 3.65 bond legal-tenders at 80 cents on the dollar, would they not gain 20 per cent, or double the interest they would have received by taking in the first place the 3.65s?

[If a legal-tender thirty-year gold-bond be only worth 80 cents, how much will Mr. C.'s $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bond be worth, which is to be issued now, but draw no interest until after Jan. 1, 1879? Certainly not enough to induce any sane person to exchange greenbacks for it.—ED.]

Now, if no greenbacks should be converted into these new bonds, nothing would be gained by the offer, and the Government would be under the necessity to accumulate an enormous stock of gold to be in readiness for the date of resumption.

The inducements to take the proposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, with no interest till Jan. 1, 1879, might be small at first [We should think so.—ED.]; but, as the time of interest-payment approaches, they would increase. The bona-fide offer to fund the greenbacks in this manner is an effectual check on the advance in the gold premium, and will gradually and surely lessen it every month till it disappears. The agitation in Congress of any measure that tends to partial repudiation, or postponement of honest money, might hasten very materially the conversion of legal-tenders into these $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent future-paying-interest bonds.

The option given the Government to redeem in these bonds or gold after Oct. 1, 1878, is a matter of public policy, to prevent any serious consequences to the trade and industry of the world, which would severely react upon ourselves if an enormous amount of gold should be withdrawn from the market for the purpose of accomplishing this resumption scheme. It implies no want of honor in the Government to ask for this option on the ground of public safety. It will redeem its demand-notes in what, in all probability, will be equal to gold three years hence, and, if not equal to gold at that time, or the Government cannot conveniently redeem in gold, public honor would demand further legislation to fulfill the pledged promises of the Government. With an enlightened advance in the honor and integrity of the people, such legislation could then be more readily obtained than now. F. R. CHANDLER.

[The scheme of Mr. Chandler amounts simply to this, when stripped of its disguises: That the Government shall have the right to repudiate the "solemn" act of Congress pledging the redemption of the greenbacks in gold, on and after Jan. 1, 1879; and that it may force the holders of the greenbacks to accept $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds for them. Those bonds may not be worth at the time as much as greenbacks are worth now; but, whatever may be the fluctuating value, the scheme is to force the funding of all the greenbacks into $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds, in spite of the wishes and rights of the holders; and which, if carried into effect, would produce a sudden contraction equal to the whole volume of greenbacks. Then indeed would be the harvest of Shylocks and Sheriffs. THE TRIBUNE cannot sanction such a scheme; nor is it best to occupy any more of the space of its columns in further illumination of a project so odious and impossible.—ED.]

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

Experience of the Crew of the Propeller City of Fremont—Four Days in Going from Sault Ste. Marie to Mackinaw.

Detroit Free Press, Dec. 17.

The crew of the Ward Line propeller City of Fremont arrived in this city yesterday, and from John Flynn, the purser, is obtained the following account of the overland trip of the crew from Sault Ste. Marie to Petosky, thence by rail to this city:

After making two unsuccessful efforts to get the propeller City of Fremont through the Sault to Lake Huron, Capt. Harvey McQueen ran his boat back to the village, stripped her and went into winter quarters. He then decided that, in company with his second mate, he would remain with his boat, and that the remainder of the crew should come to this city overland, via the Straits of Mackinaw. Consequently, at 11 o'clock of the forenoon of Saturday, the 11th, First Mate William B. Scott, John Flynn, purser, Julius Elkey and John McGregor, engineers, and nineteen sailors, left the Sault in sleighs for the Straits, a distance of about 50 miles in a southwest direction, over what is known as the McKay road. The weather was not cold at the start, and the average depth of snow on the ground was about 2 feet. The McKay road passes through a great deal of swamp land, and, owing to moderate weather and the melting of snow, mud and water were plentiful. Progress was necessarily slow, the horses being obliged to swim at two creek crossings, while most of the time they were knee deep in mud and mire. The first night out was passed in the wagons, after having gone about 10 miles. During that night the weather became severely cold, and toward morning a heavy snow-storm came on. The road was frozen solid, and better progress was made during the day, though, owing to the blinding snow-storm, they only advanced about 30 miles, when, coming to a group of Indian huts, the party halted for the night. Monday morning, with the thermometer about 6 degrees below zero, the tramp was resumed, ending at 11 o'clock at Point St. Ignace, on the north shore of the Straits of Mackinaw, and about 8 miles across it to Old Mackinaw.

Upon their arrival they saw that the Straits were filled with floating ice, which was running down about 2 miles an hour before a heavy gale from the northwest. Not wishing to wait on the north shore till ice sufficiently strong to walk upon had formed over the Straits, and fearing that delay would necessitate such a choice, it was decided to attempt the passage, notwithstanding the ice and gale. Accordingly, two fishermen and a Mackinaw boat were engaged, and about 2 o'clock in the afternoon twenty-four men and a boy crowded into a boat 25 feet long, put out from shore, gunwales to, in the water, to make the passage. A mile away from the shore it became evident that no headway was being made, and that, although the Mackinaw with her liberal shear was riding the waves nobly, the crunching and scraping of the ice were telling heavily upon her sides; therefore, they started back for the north shore, where they arrived after about two hours' work nearly exhausted. Fortunately the weather was not extremely cold, or the result might have been otherwise.

The next day the same violent nor'wester was prevailing and similar fields of ice were flooding through the Straits, the difference being that the wind was bitter cold. However, it was decided to make a second attempt to cross, this time by a slightly different route. In the crew were eleven negroes, who, poorly clad and very much frightened, refused to go until they saw they would be left behind, when they changed their minds. It was about 10 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday last when the Mackinaw boat, freighted with twenty-five persons, put out on the second voyage. The change in the selection of the route was a good one, for although the advance was slow, still steady progress was made, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the boat touched the southern coast at Old Mackinaw. Although the crossing had been made successful, considerable freezing was done. Each of the colored man had his ears and hands frozen, while the toes of two of the white deck-hands were frozen. The severity of the cold may be realized when it is stated that a coating of ice 2 inches thick enveloped the exterior of the boat; that the caps of nearly all the men were fastened to their hair, and that one man's whiskers were frozen to his coat. During the trip Mr. Flynn stood up abaft the centre-board to shield from the wind the boy who was one of the crew. Mr. Flynn wore a cap with ear-muffs and the collar of his overcoat turned up. By the throwing of spray about his head, his head and shoulders were completely enveloped in ice before the south shore was reached.

At Old Mackinaw the crew found five stages of the Smith Stage Line awaiting them, and, after refreshment and rest, they started by stage for Petosky, at which place they arrived early Wednesday morning. Breakfast was taken, when they boarded a train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, and came by rail, via Grand Rapids, to this city, as reported above.

Carnival-Ball in San Francisco.

San Francisco's carnival-ball recently came off in the pavilion of the Mechanics' Institute, which is 540 long, 200 feet wide, and 90 feet high. Upon the seats were 14,000 spectators, and in the dancing inclosure were 2,000 masked men and women—making in all 16,000 people, or about one-fifteenth part of the entire population of the city. "Antony" and "Cleopatra" came upon the scene in a full-rigged barge with silken sails, trimmed with gold, a glittering pageant, and the "Goddess of Liberty," enthroned in a golden chariot, and drawn by houris, passed in the multitude, and hell vomited forth a retinue of old and young devils, dressed most diabolically, to enliven the strange scene. The "Bank of California" (suspended and resuming) was personified by a young lady dressed in white tarletan, trimmed all over with checks on the bank, bills of exchange drawn by the bank, deposit tickets, and check-books. The ball closed with a distribution of twelve prizes for the best male and female sustained characters, and for the most elegant costumes.

PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

Limited to One Six-Year Term, and Then Make Him Senator for Life—An Old Idea Revamped by Carter H. Harrison.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1875.—*To the Editor of the New York Herald:* I notice in your issue of to-day that you consider unwise an amendment to the Constitution proposed by me in the House of Representatives on yesterday. Hoping that your opinion was hastily made, under a misapprehension, caused by a vague title, I herewith furnish you the full text of my proposition, and ask of you a careful consideration of its points:

Mr. Harrison introduced a joint resolution (H. R. No. 6) for an amendment to the Constitution, fixing one term for President of the United States and making him ineligible for future elections, but making him Senator for life for the United States at large on the expiration of his office as President; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Harrison subsequently said: I ask unanimous consent to have printed in full in the *Record* the joint resolution introduced, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. I have been told that it will kill me politically, and I am satisfied, if it is understood, it will not have that effect.

No objection was made, and it was so ordered. The joint resolution is as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the Constitution, namely:

ART. 16. From and after the election for President of the United States next following the ratification of this article, the President shall hold his office during thy term of six years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected in the manner as now provided or may hereafter be provided; but neither the President nor Vice-President, when the office of President is devolved upon him, shall be eligible for re-election as President, but shall be from and after the expiration of his office as President, unless the same be by impeachment, a Senator for life for the United States at large, and, as such Senator, shall have the same privileges as other Senators, except that he shall not vote as Senator, nor shall he be President pro tempore of the Senate, the same immunities and compensation; but his attendance upon the sessions shall not be compulsory, nor shall his compensation be abridged by reason of his non-attendance.

Permit me to offer you a brief of my own views on the subject. I pass over the first branch of the proposed amendment, for it has been fully discussed during the past year, and proceed to the later and more novel features of the proposition.

The presumption is not violent that our future Presidents will be men of experience and of more than ordinary wisdom. Six years in the administration of the nation's affairs will, at any rate, make good the presumption. Shall that experience and wisdom be lost? Jefferson at Monticello, and Jackson at the Hermitage, were often consulted as to their views on important questions of the day. Their opinions reached the country through channels more or less partisan and prejudiced, and were generally colored.

My proposition would bring the ex-President face to face with the people. As a Senator for the United States at large he would be the Senate's advisor, its Nestor, with no personal ambitions to be promoted. His life tenure would lift him out of the plane of partisanship. There would be no ambitious allurements to tempt him to vacate his high level. It has been shrewdly said that the efficiency of our Senators is marred by the fact that each one is a Presidential candidate.

What to do with our ex-Presidents has long been a debatable problem. To lose their experience has been deemed hurtful. To have them scrambling for election to subordinate positions has ever been considered a species of indecency. To see a President parsimoniously saving from his salary has been acknowledged a derogation from his high dignity. To see him laboring for his bread after his retirement from an honest term has been an American shame. My amendment would give him an assured future while occupying the Presidential chair, and an honorable, but not forced, position when his chair is vacated. Jefferson struggling to save his loved Monticello from the mortgager's clutch may have been republican, but it was an ungrateful republicanism. It was worthy of iron-hearted, savage Sparta, but ill-befitting enlightened, Christian America. I would give the Senator-at-Large the privileges of a Senator, but I would forbid him to vote; for that power might disturb the autonomy of the States. He should advise, but not rule; or, if ruling, he would do so by his wisdom. He would go into the Senate Chamber whenever his country needed his counsels, but the Senate should not command his presence. He would obey only his sense of duty or his country's call. He may sit in the Senate and speak, but shall not occupy its chair as President pro tempore; for that position might make him an accidental President. I would have him receive the pay of a Senator, and thus keep his old age from knowing want; but the rules of the Senate necessary probably to force the attendance of its members should not abridge his compensation when he chooses not to be present. He should live upon the bounty of the people, but not be its pampered pensioner. My proposition would not much enlarge the Senate; for to-day there lives not a single ex-President, and I think there never has been three of them living at any one time, and none of them survived his Presidential term for any long period. Their salaries as Senators-at-Large would never be burthensome upon the people. But that question is not worthy of serious consideration.

Thus, sir, I would solve the problem of "What is to be done with our ex-Presidents?" and I cannot think the solution unrepublican.

Respectfully, CARTER H. HARRISON,
Member of Congress from Illinois.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

No Alliance Sought with the Southern Pacific—Income of the Road.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Mr. Jay Cooke, who still takes a warm interest in the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad, says that there will be no effort on the part of that Company to secure aid from Congress by joining hands with Col. Thomas Scott's Texas Pacific project. It appears that Col. Scott is confident of his ability to push his scheme through on its own merits, and that the Northern Pacific managers, while not opposing it, are not seeking an alliance. Mr. Cooke is just as confident as ever of the future success of the railroad which swallowed up his great fortune and brought him to bankruptcy. He says it now occupies the proudest position of any road in the country, being entirely free from debt, its bonds having all been converted into preferred stock. Both ends of the road earn a monthly surplus over running expenses which amounts to about $60,000.

The value of the Company's land-grant, Mr. Cooke says, is far greater than even the Directors themselves imagine. The completion of the last 200 miles of track in Dokota gave the Company 200,000 acres more than are contained in the whole State of Massachusetts. The reservation of the alternate sections belonging to the Government for actual settlers, in tracts of 80 acres, or 160 to soldiers, enables the Company to virtually offer the settler who buys a farm of it another farm adjoining it as a free gift. The settler who buys 80 acres from the Company has only to build his house on the adjoining 80 acres to own the whole 160. If he was a soldier he gets 320 acres by the same process. Mr. Cooke argues that the strict provisions of law to prevent speculators getting possession of any land within the limit of the grant will eventually result in thickly populating the region through which the Northern Pacific runs, and, as a consequence, will produce a large local business for the road. The friends of Mr. Cooke will be glad to learn that he is in excellent health and spirits.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The Illinois State Grange practically closed the labors of its session at Champaign Saturday.

No disturbances occurred at Montreal Saturday. The fear of further bread-riot is subsiding.

An express-car on the North Missouri Railroad was robbed of $20,000 near St. Louis Saturday.

Ex-Mayor Hall, of New York, appeared as an actor Saturday night in one of the theatres of the metropolis.

In the case of the Eighteenth Ward election judges, before the Criminal Court Saturday, the jury disagreed.

The jury in the Sanger case, which has been on trial before Judge Booth, brought in a verdict Saturday morning, finding in favor of the defendant, the city. This action was brought to recover an alleged balance of $14,000 from the city for work done in excavating the Illinois & Michigan Canal through the limestone at Lemont.

Beginning this evening, the North Side Street Railway Company will run all-night cars on Clybourn avenue, Lincoln avenue, and Larrabee street.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club adopted a resolution Saturday evening expressing confidence in Mr. H. B. Hurd, Republican nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mayor Colvin says that unless he is entitled to the office he holds he does not want it. He expresses a willingness that a case may be taken to the Supreme Court at the January term at Springfield.

The Congressional, Executive, and Judicial excursion to Philadelphia is the largest in point of numbers in the history of the country. The members of Congress are nearly all willing to vote the Centennial subsidy asked for.

At a meeting of Republicans of the Fourth Ward, held Saturday evening at No. 690 Wabash avenue, an address to the voters of the ward was adopted calling upon them to come forward and prepare for the next campaign.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BUILDING OF THE TEUTONIA Life Insurance Company, on southeast corner of Washington-st. and Fifth-av. This property affords a splendid chance for safe and paying investment, it being situated in the best business locality and well rented. Inquire at Room 4 in the building.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPerty in all parts of the city. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C., R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains each way daily; also Saturday night and Sunday trains. The Park a growing suburb on the eastern slope of the elevation selected by the Government for the site of the Lake Survey Observatory, now building. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Mt. Vernon Academy for boys. A young ladies' seminary and the free public school. Houses built to order, and sold on time. Cottages and houses now completed and for sale. Neat cottage, $150 cash and $20 per month; handsome house, $500 cash and $50 per month. The Company employ their own Architect and Superintendent, and build only in a substantial and durable manner. Free ride to visit property every day before 12 o'clock. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—80 ACRES of wood land in Berrien County, Mich., with stream through centre; 7 miles from New Buffalo, and 2 miles from M., L. S. R. R. and the lake. Apply to A. W. SPEIR, 49 William-st., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY IN exchange for clear property and cash. Address L 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLING—BRICK WITH STONE trimmings, 3-story and basement, all modern improvements; in a first-class neighborhood, South Side; brick barn. Will rent cheap, furnished or unfurnished, from now to May 1, 1876, and take in exchange piano or other property. After May 1 owner will continue lease on very reasonable terms. Address 98 East Randolph-st. M.

TO RENT—HOUSES IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY, 2-story and basements, $30 to $75 per month; 3 story and basements, $60 to $100 per month. R. S. & W. G. McCORMICK, Rooms 1 and 2 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—$15 TO MAY NEXT, TWO-STORY AND basement 7-room dwelling, good location, South Side. Apply at 604 State-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHigan-av., corner Twelfth-st. Apply from 10 to 12 Room 10, 124 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—$40; NEW STONE-FRONT HOUSE, Vincennes-av., next south from Thirty-eighth-st.; fine location; every convenience; 10 rooms. G. F. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, at Nevada Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN FIND a nicely-furnished room at 249 West Monroe-st. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c

Offices.

TO RENT—ROOMS 6 AND 7, 115 MADISON-ST., 40 feet front, 30 deep. Apply at Room 6.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 84 AND 86 STATE-ST.; also rooms on second, third, fourth, and fifth floors in same building. Apply to SHAY, FRENCH & CO., 84 and 86 State-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR 67 AND 69 SOUTH CAnal-st., with free use of 10-horse steam engine. DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of $10,000 and upwards at 8 per cent.
On first-class residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

A 1 COMMERCIAL NOTES, MORTGAGES, LOCAL stocks, city certificates, bought and sold. ISAAC GREENEBAUM & CO., No. 110 Fifth-av.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD. Money to loan on improved real estate at 8, 9, and small amounts at 10 per cent. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO., 72 East Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY. J. HENRY KOFF, 14 Reaper Block.

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$500 $700, $1,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

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$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS FROM $3,000 OR $5,000 to $10,000, on well located Chicago property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 88 East Washington-st.

$40,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT ON real estate and collateral loans; also buy mortgage-notes. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUNtry readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great Newspaper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

ALL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING BOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-street. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

GAS MACHINES OF ALL KINDS REPAIRED BY MATTHEWS & HOLT, plumbers and gas-fitters, 75 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES BUYING CHRISTMAS PRESENTS WILL do well to call first at the office of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Company. They have for sale diamond rings, gents' studs, laces, ladies' and gents' gold watches, parlor organ, and one first-class piano, at half prices. Room 8 Howe Building, corner Jackson and State-sts.

TO THE PUBLIC—IT BEING WELL KNOWN THAT I lived for the last eighteen years with the Sioux Indians of Northern Wyoming and Southern Montana, I am in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country for information in regard to the mines of the Black Hills. I will therefore give the desired information of the Black Hills and Big Horn Mountains, and the deposits of precious metals therein, and also the nearest and cheapest route to them, on receipt of $2 and postage-stamp to DAVID CALHOUN, Lock Box 2198, Cheyenne, Wyo. Ter.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house—Board for ladies or gentlemen $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

384 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD—a suite of furnished rooms, second-story front. References given and required.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board, $6 to $8 per week; day-board, $5; transients, $1.50 to $2 per day.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR DOUGlas House, a purse. The owner can have same by proving property. Call on A. LAUDERBACK, 70 Madison-st., corner of State, up-stairs.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, DEC. 14, A GENTLEMAN'S cameo and onyx locket, with the initial "S" on the reverse (onyx) side. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to V. T. KENNY, 3 East Washington-st., between hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER BITCH ON Wednesday, Dec. 15. A good reward offered if brought to 240 East Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson, Weed, Grover & Baker, Wilson, etc., at less than half cost price, and warranted. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

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TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSIness on State-st. for a house and lot, worth $4,000 to $6,000, clear; or, if property is good, would assume small incumbrance. Address H 6, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON THAT FOUND A gentleman's cameo and onyx locket, with an initial "S" on the onyx side, will return it to V T K, No. 3 East Washington-st., a suitable reward will be paid.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 187.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER TO SELL boots and shoes in Illinois for an old and well established house in Chicago. Address F 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; must write German. Apply before 9 a. m. at M. KRONBERG, 159 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKER and one polisher. 325 West Randolph-st.

Employment Agents.

WANTED—1,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Arkansas and Southern Indiana. Work all winter. Cheap fares to the work. Cheap tickets to the South. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A FEW MORE BUSINESS MEN TO superintend men from Evansville, Kalamazoo, and Madison, Wis., or Memphis. This is an opportunity in a legitimate business for go-ahead and responsible men to realize over $200 monthly. None others need apply. No letters answered. 170 East Madison-st., Room 3, 12 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—10 COAL MINERS—FARE ADVANCED; 200 railroad laborers to go South. Ice and woodchoppers. Cheap tickets. E. A. ANGELL, 288 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manufact'ring Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—STREET SALESMEN AND CANVASSers everywhere for our new combination novelty tool, just out, and the best tool yet. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN, TWO IN CHICAGO, AND three for Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, and Iowa, $80 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid; rare chance to good men. All applicants answered if stamp is inclosed. Address B. H. ROBB & C[illegible], Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY TO INTRODUCE A first-class article that is meeting with unlimited sale wherever offered. We allow $70 profit on $20 invested, and $120 profit on $50. Will send $1 samples free for trial to men that can engage for the winter. No street talkers or men that are dead broke need apply. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—100 SUPERS AT THE ADELPHI THEatre. Apply at the stage entrance Monday morning at 10 o'clock. W. O'BRIEN.

WANTED—MEN, STREET-SELLERS, CANVASSers, and agents, to sell our new fast-selling holiday articles; pays largest percentage. AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN A SMALL FAMILY to do general housework. Apply at 269 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER; PERMAnent place for good, reliable, steady man. 329 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL AS COOK; good wages paid; no washing nor ironing. Apply at 307 North Wells-st., up-stairs.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED — GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF BUSINESS experience in the Northwest as cashier, bookkeeper, or in any capacity where a good general knowledge of business could be made available. Good references. Address D 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DRUGGISTS—BY A druggist of 15 years' experience, in a first class drug store; has a thorough practical knowledge of the general drug trade; speaks three languages; good references. Address M 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BLACKSMITH GENeral jobber; is sober and steady. Address C K, 144 West Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO GENeral house or kitchen work; good washer and ironer. 333 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 W. Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILIES wanting first-class Scandinavian or German girls can be accommodated, at once at MRS. AKERHIELM'S intelligence office, 3 North Clark-st., Room 4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

MUSICAL.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, SQUARE grand size, used from one to three months, as good as new; price, $200. Each warranted 5 years. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING PIANOS—GRAND, SQUARE, AND upright. Best in the world, sweetest toned, most durable. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments, at REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS, STARTLING improvements, the admiration of everybody, warranted durable as a square piano, stand in tune as long. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS—SEVENTY-five first premiums awarded for best pianos; 20,000 have been manufactured and are now in use. Franz Liszt, the finest of living pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made. These pianos, both Grand, Square, and Upright, can be seen in Chicago in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of W. W. KIMBALL, corner of State and Adams-sts. Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

HAINES BROS.' PIANOS—ALL MODERN IMprovements, rich rosewood cases, full, clear tone, easy action, Prices low. Terms of payment easy. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY CABINET Organs—These organs are approved by the musical profession generally as unequaled by any others. They have always received highest awards at industrial competitions, in Europe and America, being the only American organs which have succeeded in obtaining any award in European competition. They are warranted to be the best in the world. Catalogues free. Warerooms: New York, Boston, and 80 and 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

PIANOS ON TIME—FIRST-CLASS; PRICES VERY low. Terms: $10 per month, remainder out of one year; or $25 cash and $20 per month until piano is paid for; or $50 cash and $30 per month until $150 cash and $15 per month. Old pianos taken at cash valuation. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

REED & SONS' ORGANS—SWEETEST QUALITY of tone. Newest style of case. Sold on monthly or quarterly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS—THIRTY YEARS established; 50,000 now in use; 150 first premiums have been awarded for best organ. New styles; new catalogue; new prices. Also the largest assortment of pianos ever brought to the West. W. W. KIMBALL, 205, 207, 209 State-st., wholesale agent for the Northwest.

TO RENT—NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS, Money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 92 Van Buren-st.

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AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, and harness every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commencing at 10 a. m., at WESTON & CO.'S Auction Rooms, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a guarantee.

AT THE NORTHWESTERN TATTERSALLS, 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9 Monroe-st., corner Michigan-av., at private sale at an immense sacrifice,
Elegant Brewster & Baldwin clarence,
Elegant Wood Bros. coupe, pole and shafts,
Handsome close carriage in fine order,
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Handsome Wood Bros. clarence, in order,
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FOR SALE—ONE PAIR 1,300 POUND HORSES, several single horses; one 1,100 pound mare, with foal, to exchange; farmer should have her. 60 West Monroe-st.

HORSES KEPT FOR THE WINTER AT REASONAble rates and best of care. Address F A C, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 2, or call from 10 to 2 Monday.

HORSES WINTERED AT RIVERSIDE AT $1.50 per week. GEO. F. WINGATE.

SLEIGHS—WE ARE MANUFACTURING A LARGE number of the best sleighs ever put in this market for the price. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. I. S. TOWER & BRO., 105 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A PAIR OF LIGHT BOB SLEDS FOR double team. GEO. SCOVILLE, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—Evergreen Christmas trees and ground pine or trailing moss for trimming and decorating purposes. No. 27 West Lake-st., near Canal.

FOR SALE—$90 CASH WILL BUY AN ALMOST new "Fairbanks" Dormant 3,500 lb scale, only used 3 months and in good condition. Address A H, Room 9 Exchange Building, Union Stock-Yards.

FOR SALE—CHRISTMAS GIFTS—I HAVE A VALuable collection of fine oil paintings, which I will sell very low, or exchange on favorable terms. Call and see them. EUGENE J. HALL, Room 1, 126 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE CHAIN BRACElets, one set coral, four gros grain silk dress patterns, very cheap. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

FOR SALE—TICKET TO WASHINGTON OR BALtimore for two persons. Price $20. Address T. F. MURPHY, Commercial Hotel.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FORTUNE FOR A PARTY CONTROLLING $500 or over in stock speculation at direction of undersigned, who, having valuable connections, success is rendered absolutely certain. Address at once Tribune P. O. Box 5036, New York City.

FOR SALE—THE NASHUA FOUNDRY AND MAchine-shops are for sale cheap, on easy terms; can furnish large, lucrative contract for plows and agricultural implements. For particulars address S. W. BYERS, Nashua, Chickasaw county, Iowa.

NEW PATENT RIGHTS FOR SALE OR EXchange for other clear property. Address for this week, 113 South Clinton-st. JOHN BERNDT.

TWO-SET WOOLEN MILL IN OPERATION, STEAM power, brick buildings, for sale at a bargain. For particulars address ATKINSON & TOPLIFF, Pittsfield, Ill.

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ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—STOVES, FURniture, carpets, and house-furnishing goods. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class new goods. Four floors of our new stone-front store building (25x125) are filled with choice goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices on easy monthly payments. LOWELL BROS. & CO., 736 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A PORTABLE FRENCH BUR-STONE mill, 30 to 36 inch, by STAR CHEMICAL WORKS, 4, 6, and 8 Lake-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $800 TO $1,000, in a business that will pay 300 per cent in next year; investigate. Address G M, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner House.

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "The Two Orphans."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. "Forty Thieves."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. California Minstrels.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Kelly & Leon's Minstrels.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Baker and Farron. "Heinrich and Hettie."

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "The Lord and the Valet" and "Jack Harkaway's Adventures." Evening, "Red Riding-Hood."

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 20, 1875.

Windy and partially cloudy weather is predicted for this region to-day.

At the New York Gold Exchange on Saturday your greenback dollar represented 87⅞ to 88 cents of healthy money.

A reference to our news-columns will show the impulse given by the present cold weather to that direful spring of human unhappiness, the destructive mutiny of rebellious flames.

The progressive Mikado of Japan has again triumphed over the powerful opposition of the enemies of innovation in that far-off country. The last proclamation of the monarch plainly asserts that the feudal age is gone forever. This news is deeply in the interests of civilization.

Miss PHEBE COUZINS, having tried it herself, is decidedly of the opinion that a woman may hope to succeed as a lawyer, and she advises the girls to step forward and help to sweep from the temple of justice some of the dirt and disorder which the untidy men of the law have allowed to accumulate there.

The absurd hoax of a Mexican treaty with this country, ceding a large territory to the United States, which passed through Chicago some time ago and was credibly and hospitably entertained by a morning contemporary, seems to have just reached the East, and is this morning ingenuously smashed by our Washington correspondent.

According to our Washington dispatches, Speaker KERR has determined to make Mr. MORRISON, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, assigning FERNANDO WOOD to the second place, and appointing Messrs. BLAINE, GARFIELD, BURCHARD, and KELLEY as members of the Republican minority. This arrangement gives Illinois great prominence in the most important committee of the House.

Ex-Mayor HALL, of New York City, whom most Western readers will recall from NAST's Tammany caricature of a man with a Scotch-terrier sort of a visage in big eye-glasses, having been left poor indeed by the Ring exposures, has adopted the profession of an actor, and, Saturday night, made his theatrical debut. He did as well as could be hoped for a man who knows so little about the business, and was favored with an audience of notable people.

The Methodist journals, commenting upon Bishop HAVEN's recent indorsement of President GRANT for a third term, are at some pains to emphasize the idea that the Boston speech is entitled to no extra notice and invested with no special significance because it was made by a Bishop. They insist that it was only GILBERT HAVEN in an individual capacity that slopped over the other day in Boston, and are strenuous in disavowing that the Methodist Church has any disposition to employ her ecclesiastical machinery in the business of President-making.

There was something very cosy, convenient, and comfortable in the robbery of the express-car on the North Missouri Road last Saturday, the details of which were printed in our last issue. The car was entered, while the train was in motion, by three masked men, who coolly took the agent, the latter, as he says, being half asleep, lifted him up by the coat-collar and heels, without any resistance upon his part, or without saying anything to him, or he to them, laid him down as gently as if he had been marked "glass, this side up with care," into an empty packing-box, shut down the lid, locked him in, and left him to finish his nap. While he was sleeping serenely, they went through the safe and carried off $20,000 worth of money and goods, and made their escape without detection. Upon the arrival of the train in St. Louis, the agent was released from his confinement, without either scratch or bruise, so gently and delicately had the masked trio handled him. The somnolent agent will remind the reader very forcibly of BESSIE TURNER and her remarkable drowsiness when THEODORE trotted her about the house. At the same time, it would seem that it might be for the interests of the express company to employ agents who can keep awake, or at least agents whose gifts of somnolence are not so pronounced as to allow three men to break open an express-car, push over heavy trunks placed against the door, lock them up in packing-boxes, and rifle safes, and will have, at the end of the route, only drowsy and distant recollections of what was done. As a sleeper, this agent above the rails seems to have been quite as successful as the sleepers below them.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular on Saturday. Mess pork was more active and 20c per brl lower, closing at $19.15 cash and $19.40@19.42½ for February. Lard was in fair demand, but 7½@10c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $12.30@12.32½ cash and $12.50@12.52½ for February. Meats were less active and easier, at 7¼c for boxed shoulders, 10¼c for do short ribs, and 10½c for do short clears. Highwines were moderately active and unchanged, at $1.10 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steadier. Wheat was active and advanced 1⅛c, but closed ⅛c lower than on Friday, at 97c cash and 97⅛c for January. Corn was dull and ½c lower, closing at 48½c for December and 44½c for January. Oats were quiet and ¼c higher, closing at 30½c cash and 30¼c for January. Rye was steady, at 68½c. Barley was dull and lower, closing at 86½c cash and 84⅞c for January. Hogs were dull and averaged 10c lower, with the bulk of the trading at $6.90@7.15. Cattle were dull and neglected at Friday's quotations. The sheep trade was quiet, and common grades sold 25c lower. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.75 in greenbacks at the close.

An adventurous Fin, Prof. NORDENSKIOLD by name, has recently achieved great distinction in geographical circles in consequence of a successful voyage through the Kara Sea, heretofore supposed to be a frozen deep, whereby a new water-route is opened up between Europe and Siberia. We publish this morning an account of Prof. NORDENSKIOLD's explorations, which is interesting in a general way, though not adapted for elocutionary purposes. The reader will do well to refrain from any effort to orally communicate the particulars concerning the Sewero-Wostouschnoi Ostrow, the Sopotschnaja Korga, and how the voyagers bought a fat muksumer and tschirer previous to visiting Saostrowskoj and Maksuninskoj. The better plan is to avoid the discussion of such disagreeable questions, and accept Prof. NORDENSKIOLD's narrative as entitled to entire credence.

THE DO-NOTHING CONGRESS.

The present Democratic House of Representatives will probably earn the reputation, before its final adjournment, of having promised more and accomplished less than any of its predecessors. This is certain to be the case if King LAMAR and his Star-Chamber Council of Thirteen can enforce the continued observance of the repressive policy which has been dictated thus far. There could not have been a plainer acknowledgment that the Democrats fear to enter upon any legislation. To postpone it and avoid it as long as possible they have taken an unprecedentedly long vacation for the holidays, adjourning a week before Christmas until a week after New Year's, as to all active work, and merely meeting to-morrow (a dozen of them) to listen to an announcement of Mr. Speaker KERR's committees, which has so sorely puzzled him to frame.

There is no indication that the Democratic side of the House will be any better prepared or united to undertake the active work of the session after their holiday vacation than before. At all events, no policy has been outlined, and no question has taken such a shape as to come up for intelligent discussion and final disposition. A mass of bills have been introduced, but they have been referred promiscuously to the various committees with an evident purpose of smothering a majority of them. This inaction is not the result of any lack of important matters for legislative treatment. There are serious questions before the country which played an important part in the fall elections, and it is the duty of the Democratic Congress to give an authoritative expression of their party policy in treating them. The currency question is the most conspicuous of these. It is evident that the Democratic party must take one side or the other in an issue involving the credit of the Government and the commercial prosperity of the country. Which side is it going to take? It is for the Congressional representatives of the Democratic party to indicate this, and the country is anxiously awaiting the result as a means of determining whether it is safe and wise to transfer the entire control of the Government into the hands of the Democrats. So with the policy of taxation. The last Congress took action on the tariff that failed to satisfy even a large part of the Republican party, and the statement of the customs receipts shows that there has been a decrease in the revenues since 10 per cent was restored to the whole line of protection duties, instead of an increase which was promised by the Protectionists by that restoration. What action will the Democratic House take in this matter? How does it propose to treat the President's suggestion that the duty on tea and coffee be restored, as a tax yielding revenue to the full amount of the collection, and without oppression to the people? If the Democrats are sincere in their pretensions to reform the revenue, they will never have a better opportunity of proving it, and vindicating their party from the vote it gave on the same question in the last Congress, than by acting promptly on the President's suggestion about tea and coffee. What do they propose to do about the constitutional amendment introduced by Mr. BLAINE, or the President's recommendation in the same direction? The school question has taken a conspicuous place among the live issues of the day, and the country is entitled to know how the Democrats will treat it in case they accede to absolute power.

The introduction of bills, both in the Senate and in the House, looking to the removal of the bar as to all ex-Rebel claimants, and the opening of the Treasury to Confederate raiders, called for immediate action on the part of Congress. It cannot be doubted that, if the Republican party had as large a majority in Congress as the Democratic party has, there would have been a prompt declaration against the principle involved, and a final refusal to tolerate any infraction; but the Democratic majority contents itself with referring the bills to Committees, and leaves the country in doubt whether the United States Treasury is to be raided by ex-Confederates and a new field of richness developed for claim agents. Even the policy of investigation, which is one of menace merely, has not been distinctly and systematically outlined; and the only measure suggested in that direction was one which started out so wildly as to raise a laugh throughout the country. The present Congress, indeed, has refused to correct the error in legislation by which the postal service has been hampered during the entire vacation, though it is admitted that this error arose from a misunderstanding of the clause which has proved to be a burden and annoyance for the public and a loss to the service.

It is evidently the purpose of the Democratic Congress to avoid every expression which may injure the prospects of the party in the Presidential campaign. In the meantime, the public interests will be neglected and the people will be left in suspense about the final settlement of the most important political questions. This is the policy, but we doubt very much whether the party whip can be exercised throughout the entire session in such a way as to coerce uniform observance of it. If it can be, we think there could scarcely be a more striking evidence that the Democrats in Congress feel they would not have the indorsement of a popular majority for the attitude they would take on these various questions. The deception would be so palpable and its purpose so obvious that intelligent people everywhere would understand it, and refuse to confide the Government to a party which does not dare to declare its intentions in a practical way. The "Do-Nothings" will be forced into action after the holidays; and, if not, judgment will go against them by default.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

The sensation in the United States Senate after the holidays is likely to come up in the discussion of the status of its temporary presiding officer (Mr. FERRY, of Michigan), including the question whether he would be the successor to the Presidency of the United States in the event of President GRANT's death before the expiration of the term, and also the question whether the Senate can, if it see fit, elect another Senator to occupy the place now held by Senator FERRY. These questions will come up on a resolution offered by Senator EDMUNDS just before the adjournment on Friday, which is as follows:

WHEREAS, Since the last session of the Senate, the Vice-President of the United States has deceased; therefore,

Resolved, That on the 7th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, afternoon, the Senate will proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*

Senator EDMUNDS explained that his purpose in offering the resolution at that time was to give the Senators an opportunity for considering the subject during the vacation, and the object he had in view in recommending its passage was to set at rest all question as to whether the present presiding officer is the President *pro tem.* within the meaning of the Constitution, and therefore entitled to succeed to the Presidency of the United States in case of a vacancy in the latter office.

The only constitutional provisions bearing on these questions are the following: Sec. 3 of Art. I. provides, after fixing the status of Vice-President as President of the Senate, that "The Senate shall choose all their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States." Art. II., Sec. 1, provides that Congress shall declare what officer shall act as President of the United States when there is a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President. Congress has provided by law that the President *pro tem.* of the Senate shall so act, or when there is no such officer, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It has been intimated that, in case of President GRANT's death, the Democrats would set up that Senator FERRY has not been elected President *pro tem.* in conformity with the previous practices of the Senate, that the office is therefore vacant, and that Speaker KERR would be the legitimate successor to the vacancy in the Presidential office.

If there is the slightest danger of such a construction, it is certainly better that the Senate act upon Mr. EDMUNDS' suggestion. There is little doubt of their authority to elect a presiding officer whenever they choose, as they elect other officers of the Senate. The constitutional provision cited above seems to be full warrant for this. The Senate is a permanent body, and its officers are elected to serve until their successors shall be chosen. There is nothing in the Constitution or laws which prevents the Senate from electing a President *pro tem.* every day "in the absence of the Vice-President," if it desires, and the Senator holding that position at the time the vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice-President would become President of the United States.

Probably the best course to pursue, under the circumstances, and in order to remove every doubt as to the succession to the Presidency, would be for Senator FERRY, of Michigan, to resign his position as President *pro tem.*, on the ground that, at the time he was chosen to that place, there was no thought of the present contingency, and that the Senate ought to be free to select one of its number with special reference to his possible succession to the Chief Magistracy of the nation. If Senator FERRY were to adopt this course, all questions would be set at rest, and it is likely that the Senate would re-elect him to the position as an acknowledgment of his fairness and the qualifications which induced them to select him in the first instance.

THE TAXES ON TRADE.

Since 1860, the population of the United States has increased 40 per cent, and the "ordinary" expenditures of the United States, including interest on the debt, have increased 350 per cent. A large part of this increase has been necessary. The interest on the debt incurred during the War must be paid, and this item alone adds $104,000,000 to the yearly outgo. The pension-list now costs some $28,000,000 more than it did then. The need of new taxes has of course created a need for new tax-collectors. The Civil Service has thus necessarily become more complicated and costly. It is perhaps not unreasonable, in view of this fact and of the greater cost of living, that the budget for salaries, etc., should be more than $7,000,000 now against $6,000,000 in 1860. The far greater expenditure for public buildings is partly justifiable, although there has been much waste connected with this item. There is no excuse for the reckless vote of new buildings to St. Louis and Cincinnati, for instance, when the old ones were amply sufficient for the purpose for years to come. No sufficient excuse can be offered, either, for the increase shown in the following table:

	1874.	1860.
War Department	$42,313,927	$16,472,202
Navy Department	30,932,587	11,514,649
Indians	6,692,462	2,991,121

We are not here concerned, however, so much with the justice, as with the fact, of the increase of national expenditures and consequent increase of national taxation. This increase finds parallel, too, in the case of municipalities and States. The New York *Daily Bulletin* publishes some carefully compiled tables which show that the population of the State of New York has increased 28 per cent since 1860, and the taxes 260 per cent; the population of New York City 36 per cent, and the local taxes 300 per cent. This same fact is true of other great cities and States. The increase in taxation is many times greater than that in population. Not only is this true, but our systems of levy and collection are radically wrong. State after State, city after city, have recognized the evil by creating Boards of Equalization, but this resource has increased the expense without materially lessening the wrong. The objects of taxation are badly chosen; political influence or official conspiracy enables many persons to escape paying the taxes they owe, and thus shift on more honest shoulders greater burthens than they ought to bear; and an altogether disproportionate percentage of tax-collections is absorbed by the greed of tax-eaters. These things are true of the national, State, and local systems. It is difficult to say whether the national tariff taxation of the raw materials of manufactures, transportation, and commerce, or the municipal taxation of franchises, debts, mortgages, etc., is the more foolish, extravagant, and hurtful to the prosperity of the community. But it is certain that our whole tax-system is radically wrong. The necessary amount of money could be collected without imposing one-half the burthens under which our trade now staggers. And this "necessary amount" is much smaller than even the net yield of the present taxes. A Ring is the most costly luxury in which any community can indulge. Moreover, there are very few communities which do not run more or less institutions which might much better be left to private effort. The expense of maintaining them is a wholly useless drain on the public purse.

Few people will deny that this is an uncolored statement of facts. Taking it as such, we are confronted with the old question, the question that has become monotonous and proverbial since TWEED first defiantly asked it: "What are you going to do about it?" A politician who wishes to become a statesman can find no better field for statesmanship than this point of local as well as national taxation. The student of social science can do no better work than to carefully prepare an interesting primer of taxation. Reform is possible only by agitation, earnest and unceasing. The price of liberty from unjust, unequal, and enormous taxes is eternal vigilance,—vigilance that fights with ballots at the polls and with injunctions in the courts.

POPULAR EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The New York *Nation*, in a thoughtful article upon "The Alarm About the Schools," comments upon the apparent "apathy" with which the public has received the signs of alarm exhibited by the President and some politicians in regard to public schools, and draws the inference from this apathy that we are not likely to have any general agitation on the subject at present. The *Nation's* inference is probably correct, although we are inclined to disagree with it in its assumption of the apathy of the public. What the *Nation* mistakes for apathy is a quiet solicitude. The people of this country take the most vital interest in our system of public schools as one of the bulwarks of national freedom, and, if ever they become convinced that they are threatened by a real danger, they will arouse themselves, not to agitation, but to action. Those feelings are strongest and most earnest which are most quiet. The people have faith that their system of popular rudimentary education and the general intelligence and liberalizing of the masses will save the schools against any danger from sectarian attack, and they will not, therefore, be alarmed until there is good and tangible cause for it. When that time comes, they will act as promptly and forcibly as they did when Slavery attacked the National Government and sought to disrupt the Republic.

In pursuing its comments the *Nation* says:

There is probably no country in the world in which there is at this moment less faith in the possibility or expediency of influencing character in youth by purely didactic methods than in this. The whole tone of society and the spirit of our institutions are against it. Hardly anything is believed among us, by either young or old, because somebody has said it. There are probably fewer people among us than anywhere else in the world whose theory of life is not the result of their own experience, or who are under many obligations to authority for the solution of moral problems. Indeed, the overthrow of authority has been so complete that it has worked the ruin of doctrinal preaching in the pulpits. Doctrinal preaching is necessarily authoritative. It consists in the dicta of commentators, but few persons are found willing to listen to dicta.

With this proposition we do not dissent. One of the most remarkable changes effected by popular education is in the character of pulpit-preaching. Less than a half a century ago, its character was essentially dogmatic. The clergy in the days of our grandfathers preached dreary dogmas and dry doctrinal sermons almost exclusively. They not only sought to impress them upon their own congregations, but they were aggressive and controversial, and the pulpit arena was constantly occupied by dogmatic gladiators, cutting and thrusting at each other in the most truculent manner, prosecuting, villifying, punishing, banishing, and only refraining from the use of the fagot and torch because martyrdom of this sort was out of fashion and would have made them amenable to the civil power upon the charge of murder. Their sermons were austere, savage, hopeless, gloomy, and full of the spirit of despair, with scarcely a ray of sunshine to illuminate them. They preached physical hells, actual devils, bona-fide infernos, and all sorts of sulphurous horrors. The masses never read or thought for themselves, but blindly followed the brimstone authority in the pulpit, and wrangled, and fought, and consigned each other to the "lake of fire" and endless torture with all the eagerness and positiveness of their spiritual guides. All this has passed away. The preaching of harsh and vindictive dogma has become a disagreeable duty, which is shirked as much as possible,—most clergymen being satisfied with an annual exposition of it in a mild form, upon which anniversary their congregations are both scanty and sleepy. The rigors of the pulpit are softened down, and the lurid colors are toned into softer shades. Very little is now heard of a material hell, with its personal devil roasting sinners in sulphur, and blowing them up with dynamite. It is generally looked upon as a mental condition or state of mind, and many good orthodox Christians dispense with it altogether, and argue against the existence of any such intensely torrid locality. Superstition has been eliminated in a great degree from religious belief, and broader, more liberal, humane, and juster conceptions of the Deity, growing out of the spread of education and reflection, have taken its place. Dogma has lost its terrible hold upon the people, and in its place love, faith, humanity, charity, moral honesty, uprightness of life, and the Golden Rule, are demanded as the inspiration of pulpit-preaching and the test of popular practice.

This change is not peculiar to Protestantism or to this country. The Catholic laity in Europe are pervaded through and through by this liberal leaven, although they still adhere to certain forms and ceremonies which are necessary to the Church as parts of its working machinery. The Catholic creed is at length powerless as against civilization, although the discipline and doctrines of the Church have not changed in any particular. The laity, however, *has* changed. As the *Nation* says:

A man's going to mass and confession does not mean now what it meant even fifty years ago. No Government in our day is afraid to encounter her. Bishops go to prison in Prussia without exciting much more attention than if they were defaulting clerks, and the Pope's curses in Rome die on the empty air. Catholic laymen, too, after they get above the peasant class, know well that a man is somehow in our time not so well equipped for the fierce and bitter struggle of modern society by a clerical education as by a secular one, and shrink more and more from encountering the scientific school burdened with clerical solutions of physical and moral problems.

This wonderful change has been effected by the softening and mollifying tendencies of universal popular education, which has freed true religion from its environments of superstition and ignorance. It has been taken advantage of by the clergy. It is bringing the world out of the shadows of medieval horrors into the sunlight of civilization. It is making better Christians and better ministers. It is investing the pulpit with charity and the pews with hope. It shows in a very clear light that the man who is a Christian from physical fear is a bad Christian, just as that man is a bad citizen who obeys the laws because he is afraid of going to jail. So long as popular education bears its present relations to religion, the public-school system is not in serious danger. Any attempt upon its integrity would be feeble and short-lived.

ENGLAND'S SOBER SECOND SUEZ THOUGHT.

When England woke up the morning after our Thanksgiving-Day, she read in the London *Times* that she owned 117,000 of the 400,000 shares of Suez Canal stock; that she had paid £4,000,000 (twenty millions of dollars) cash therefor; and that she ought to rejoice over the bargain. She accordingly did so. Since then, there has been a curious change in the opinion generally expressed by press and people. Several flaws have been picked in the jubilant editorial of the "Thunderer." One of these is matter of fact. The number of shares bought was 176,831, instead of 117,000. This, of course, was a gain, inasmuch as England, if she owns any shares, will find it to her interest to have a majority; the nearer she gets to that, the better. But the other flaws are matters of opinion, and their discovery has not soothed the British mind. Day after day, the tone of the leading organs has changed. We find in the *Times* of the 2d inst. and the *Economist* of the 4th leading editorials which seem to reflect a sober, markedly sober, second thought. It begins to look as if the purchase, regarded as a commercial speculation, was a poor one, and, looked upon as a political venture, of very uncertain value, to say the least. The Khedive's shares were hawked about the market for some time before England bought them. They were offered to a Syndicate of French bankers on time, with but a small preliminary payment, and with a guarantee of an annual payment of 10 per cent on their par value during the nineteen years before they draw interest. England has paid all cash, and gets but a 5 per cent guarantee; and even that guarantee is a dubious one, in view of the condition of Egyptian finances. Again, the exact commercial powers of England over the Canal are by no means certain. By an ingenious system of financiering, the big ditch has been covered with different sorts of shares, until the series are as inextricably tangled up as those of the Erie Railroad. According to one authority, England can never cast more than ten votes, no matter how many shares she holds. The *Times* frankly admits that the commercial advantages of the purchase have been overestimated. It still, however, extols the bargain on political grounds, although it says: "The current of foreign opinion has changed its character within the last day or two. We hear of some uneasiness and a good deal of jealousy. The French Radicals fancy we have stolen a march on their country. A semi-official organ of German opinion betrays a little restlessness and irritation. The same feeling is expressed in a sharper form by some of the Austrian prints, which are supposed to speak in the name of the Government. That Russia will see many objections is obvious." The *Economist* goes even farther than this. It roundly condemns the purchase, from a commercial point of view, saying that the English Government would be better off without the shares than with them, and that English commerce will be no gainer by the transfer. It declares that "the financial and commercial consequences of this bargain are disadvantages to be deducted from its political advantages," and it then goes on to show that the latter, if they exist at all, are not "worth £4,000,000, together with the jealousy of France and the necessity of interfering in Egypt." The *Economist* calls upon the Ministry to explain the why and wherefore of the purchase forthwith, and the *Times* warns DISRAELI that he must be ready for warm opposition when Parliament convenes.

STUART MILL AS A SOCIALIST.

Among the reviews published in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, was one upon a volume which contains the latest essays of JOHN STUART MILL. It shows that he took advanced socialistic ground before his death in reference to the subject—land—which forms the basis of all radical socialist schemes. The views he advocates would ultimately end in the passage of every foot of English soil into the direct ownership of the intangible something called "the State," to be used by it in accordance with BENTHAM's formula of the aim of good government—the greatest happiness of the greatest number. A member of Mr. DISRAELI's Cabinet added to this phrase in a public speech, a few weeks ago, and made it read, "The greatest happiness of the greatest number, as far as consistent with the rights of the few." MILL rejects the limiting clause. In the philosophy of his later years, the "few" have no rights that conflict with the greatest happiness of the "many." Now that the rage for granting millions of acres of our public domain to grasping monopolies has passed away, despite the efforts of railway-jobbers to keep it in full force, there is small danger of the growth of socialist beliefs in regard to land in this country, but it is an instructive fact that the enormous increase of these beliefs in England is due simply to the wrongs inflicted by the landed few, who sat in Parliament, upon the landless many, who starved outside,—out in the wet, so to speak.

The land system once common to the Aryan race, and still prevalent in parts of Hindostan and Russia, used to be that of England. Sir HENRY MAINE's "Village Communities" gives all-sufficient proof of this. The land of each village community was divided into three parts,—the "Mark" of the village, the Common Mark or waste, grazing land, where cattle fed and firewood was cut, and the Arable Mark, or cultivated area. "The community inhabited the village, held the Common Mark in mixed ownership, and cultivated the Arable Mark in lots appropriated [from year to year] to the several families." By degrees, first the Village Mark, and then, more slowly, the Arable Mark, changed their nature. The temporary divisions were made permanent. Gradually, the "lord of the manor" appeared on the scene. First by force, then by fraud, he became possessed of the collective rights of the community. And thus, leaving out some links in the chain, for the sake of brevity, we come to the time when the landlords made the laws and the landless obeyed them. The Normans have conquered England, and Parliament sits at Westminster. The era of great fraud begins. The landowners are subject to many irksome, personal, and pecuniary duties. They free themselves from these, in the reign of CHARLES II., and vote the Crown in lieu of such dues an excise tax on beer, one of the great necessities and luxuries of the landless many! The Revolution of 1688, which was a revolt of the towns against the country gentry, led to an imposition of a land-tax of 4s. in the £1 of computed rent. The landlords promptly valued the land themselves, so that they probably did not exaggerate its rental, and that valuation, made nearly two centuries since, has never been changed, "so that," according to MILL, "the nominal 4s. does not exceed a real 1s., while on the vast town properties which have been created by the extension of building, it is often only a fraction of a penny." This was but the first move in the giant game of fraud. The next was—and is—the inclosure of commons. These commons are the remnants of the old Common Marks. Every year a bill is introduced into Parliament handing "thousands of acres" of the commons over to private hands, and these hands are those of the rich, not of the poor. This bill is always passed. It is simple robbery. "The stealing, euphemistically termed the inclosure of commons," is what MILL calls it. Is it strange that the tenant masses of England, remembering that all England once belonged to their ancestors, knowing that it was wrongfully taken away, seeing the poor remnants of their land legally stolen from them, year by year, by titled thieves, should turn to the socialism that promises them their own? They argue, as a class, that England was once their land; that might, not right, has made it the property of 30,000 people; and that what has been once should be again. The 30,000 have one sure defense. If they will but create the old class of yeomanry by introducing peasant-proprietorship upon English soil, they will make it the self-interest of so many people to maintain the system of private ownership of land that that system cannot be overthrown. But, if they continue to refuse in the future, as they have in the past, to try this one means of defense, they will rush blindly to their own destruction, and their children will see triumphant socialism turning the State into an instrument, not to protect, but to destroy, private ownership of land.

A RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE TURKISH QUESTION.

Gen. IGNATIEFF, one of the ablest and most skillful of Russian diplomatists, who was recently invited by the Sultan himself to a conference upon Turkish affairs, has inspired a very remarkable letter to the London *Times* upon the hopelessness of Turkey's endeavor to quell the Herzegovinian revolt, and the equal hopelessness of Turkish reforms. The letter, however, is not more remarkable than the editorial comments upon it in the columns of the *Times*, which reflect the indifference of England to the fate of Turkey, in whose behalf, but a few years ago, she took up arms against Russia. In his interview with the special correspondent of the *Times*, IGNATIEFF spoke out frankly what other diplomats are whispering to themselves, namely, that Turkish reform is an impossibility. He contended that, upon the eve of the Crimean war, Turkey was going to pieces, although the process was slower than now, and that, although the Czar failed for the time in that war, it only hastened the end, and now the Ottoman Empire is going to pieces so fast that even Russia is a little alarmed at the rate. The Sultan's reforms have only turned out to be words. The Rayahs are discontented, two of the provinces are in open revolt, and the others only need encouragement to follow. The Courts, the Civil Service, the army, and police are too feeble to keep the peace. To complete her wretchedness, Turkey has borrowed two hundred millions of money, flung the money away, and repaid her creditors with barren promises. Upon the subject of reform, Gen. IGNATIEFF addressed the following bold words to the Sultan:

Can you prevent your Slavs from communing with the Austrian Slavs, from exchanging their ideas, reciprocating their sympathies, and indulging their common aspirations? The terms on which Austria bases her sway are political, religious, and social equality. Do you think your Christian subjects will long submit to see their most sacred rights trampled upon by your Mussulmans? And do you think your neighbors' subjects will long be restrained from vindicating those rights in their oppressed brethren's behalf?

After having related the substantial points of the interview between himself and the Sultan to the *Times* correspondent, Gen. IGNATIEFF drew a graphic picture of the actual condition of Turkey. The Turks, he says, came into Europe as a garrison, and they have always remained so. They have never shown any capacity for assimilating their ideas with those of the people whom they have conquered, and the moment they cease to command and oppress, that moment they begin to disappear. Their Christian subjects hate them so bitterly that the Turks dare not allow them to learn the use of arms. They dare not put Christian evidence on the same level with Mahomedan. Christian magistrates cannot have the same power as Mahomedan, and Christian soldiers are given no commands in the Turkish army. Even if the Sultan were to command real equality, neither the Ministers, nor the officials, nor the land-owners, would obey it. With regard to the duties of the Great Powers under such circumstances as these, Gen. IGNATIEFF speaks with equal boldness and frankness. He affirms that the Turkish troops cannot put down the rebels, nor can the rebels defeat the troops, and, while Russia might precipitate the whole Empire into revolt by letting loose Montenegro and Servia, she would prefer to wait in the hope that events may solve the perplexities of statesmanship, and the *Times* correspondent adds to this statement: "Russia as little wishes that the rebels should be crushed as that they should spread revolt too far and too soon. She dare not help the Sultan to put down a rebellion of men belonging to her own race, and professing her own religion. She knows, also, that Turkish reforms would be a mere mockery, and only lead to another rising." The natural outlet of escape from these complications is evidently the intervention of one or more of the Christian Powers for purposes of police, and for this result the English people are waiting with an eager impatience, which furnishes a startling contrast with their action but a few years ago, when they rushed to arms in a long and bloody contest to preserve Turkey from partition. She is now by her action inviting this very result, and quietly but persistently urging on the other Powers to step in and interpose in behalf of the insurgents, not from any love for them or the Christian religion which they represent, but that she may recover the two hundred millions which are now slipping out of her hands, and can never be recovered in any other way than by the dismemberment of Turkey, which would throw the responsibility of the obligation upon the other Powers, or, in lieu thereof, that she may secure the protectorate of Egypt, the control of the Suez Canal, and an open route to Asia, thus solving one part at least of the much-vexed problem of the Eastern question. The intervention of England in the Crimean war was a costly blunder; to repair it, Turkey must be partitioned, and for that result England waits impatiently.

A leading firm in Manchester, England, is advertising American cotton cloths largely. It claims that they excel English goods because they are made of genuine cotton, are not weighted with stiffening and filling, and will wash and wear well. Manufacturers' greed has led to the use of rotten thread and of chalk and needless quantities of starch, so that one-third of the weight of many Manchester cottons is composed of these substances. They vanish when the cloth pays its first visit to the washtub, and the material is thereafter nearly worthless. The exports from New York and Boston to Manchester are steadily increasing. The goods are mostly reshipped from Manchester to China and South America, on account of their superior quality. Very few of them enter the English market directly. This, however, is a remarkable state of things. When we have got back to a sound currency and a revenue tariff, with raw materials on the free list, we will doubtless export directly to China, Japan, and Brazil, as we used to do, and will make Manchester the depot of distribution for our cottons in the British Isles and on the Continent. The following table shows the exports of packages of sheetings, etc., from New York and Boston, during the last six years:

1870	[illegible]
1871	[illegible]
1872	[illegible]
1873	[illegible]
1874	[illegible]
1875 (Jan. 1 to Dec. 6)	[illegible]

With good currency and a properly adjusted tariff, more than half the raw cotton which is now exported would be sent abroad in a manufactured shape, and yielding twice the money that is now obtained therefrom.

SOPHISMS IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE EXPOSED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—THE TRIBUNE has several times asked a question for the "Independents" to answer, claiming that they could not answer it, and, until they could, that there was no hope for their theories. Since the question was first asked there have appeared some half-dozen columns of unsuccessful attempts to answer it. If you will now give me three or four inches of space I will answer it, not because I care for or believe in these theories, but simply to get it out of the way.

The question is, "If gold redemption is openly abandoned, even in theory, so that the brokers will not give gold for greenbacks, how are we to purchase goods from foreign countries?" Precisely as we purchase them now, by selling our wheat, cheese, cotton, etc., and letting them pay for the goods we purchase as far as they will go and paying the balance in gold and silver. But how are we to get the gold if the "brokers" refuse to give it in exchange for greenbacks? By offering them something else if we have anything else, but if we have nothing that they will give gold for we can dig it out of the ground as we are doing all the time. If it should happen that we had no wheat, cloth, or sugar to give the miners to induce them to dig the gold or to give the brokers which would tempt them to part with it, then we would have to manage some way to make our exports balance our imports. [How?] That would make us rich as I understand by keeping the "balance of trade" in our favor! [If we export more property than we import we impoverish ourselves.—ED.] It would certainly make us rich to keep all our gold and silver at home, [and do without tea, coffee, spices, drugs, dye-stuffs, etc.?]—that is, if it is true that gold is wealth according to the theory of some of the financial sages. [It is certainly wealth as a purchasing agent according to all except fools.—ED.]

Of course, any and every kind of currency, in order to keep afloat, must be exchangeable with gold and every other kind of property. [Not exchangeable at par unless redeemable by the maker.—ED.] It is a mathematical axiom that if two quantities are equal to a third quantity, they are equal to each other, and it is logically, if not mathematically, true that, if two things have power to purchase a third thing in a free market, they will be exchangeable with each other. As long as greenbacks will purchase wheat [but they don't at par], and wheat will purchase gold, greenbacks will purchase gold. [The sophism here is in assuming that greenbacks have par-purchasing power, when they have only 86 per cent of it, and next year may not have 60 per cent.—ED.] What gives greenbacks value is that people are willing to give service for them. [No; the value is measured by what per cent of gold the brokers will give for them.—ED.] The man who gives wheat for greenbacks does as much to give them value as the man who gives gold. [But if a bushel of wheat is worth a dollar in gold, he will only give *part* of a bushel for a greenback dollar.—ED.] Wheat does not indicate the fluctuations as accurately as gold, but it does as much towards giving them value. When people cease to give service for greenbacks from whatever cause, they will lose their power to purchase everything else as well as gold. [They give 86 per cent as much service now as for gold.—ED.] They probably would never have had any power to pay debts if people had not taken them, as a rule, willingly. [The law also gives them power to pay debts.—ED.] The fact that the Legal-Tender law had been acquiesced in without resistance by the mass of the people was probably what caused the courts to decide in its favor. Chief-Justice CHASE acknowledged that as a very important fact, although he was for upsetting the law. That THE TRIBUNE should hold that it is necessary to buy gold of the brokers *with greenbacks* in order to purchase foreign goods, or that anything can be done to the greenbacks which would make it impossible, or even inconvenient, to make such purchases, is surprising to me. [THE TRIBUNE should not be held responsible for your ignorance.—ED.] You might as well say that, if laborers should stop giving service for greenbacks, the supply of gold would be cut off, as there would be nothing to pay the miners with for digging it. [So they would stop if the brokers refused to give any price in gold for them.—ED.] It is like the Cincinnati paper which wanted more greenbacks issued to "suit the wants of trade," and when it was urged that any bank could increase its circulation by depositing bonds for security, replied that they "hadn't money enough to buy the bonds with."

AMERIGO.

It is obvious that "Amerigo" begs the whole question. He simply assumes that the farmers will exchange their wheat, cotton, cheese, etc., at par in gold for greenbacks, after the theory of redemption in gold shall have been abandoned. Of course they will do no such thing. They do not like to do this now. They only give seven-eighths of a dollar's worth of wheat, corn, cattle, cotton, etc., for a greenback dollar, because a greenback dollar is only worth seven-eighths of a gold dollar. If a greenback dollar were only worth one-eighth of a gold dollar, it would only buy one-eighth as much wheat, corn, or cotton. If the declaration be made that greenbacks shall never be redeemed in gold, not only will the brokers refuse to buy them at any price after present debts are paid, but they will not be received by the farmers or any other class of people in exchange for any valuable commodity. If "Amerigo" means that we shall relapse into mere barter, and send forty bushels of wheat or seventy-five bushels of corn over to France whenever a farmer's wife wants a silk dress, then he abandons all theory of money and returns to the barbarian's barter system. But he would find that this would not work, for the foreign countries from which we buy most—Cuba, China, Brazil, Japan, France—do not buy in equal proportion from us,—some of them scarcely a tenth as much. What we buy from them in excess of what we send them in products must be paid for in gold, and not greenbacks or any other irredeemable currency. When the brokers cease to give gold for greenbacks, as they will when greenbacks are declared to be absolutely irredeemable in gold, then where are our merchants to get the gold with which to buy if they have taken greenbacks for their old stock? "Amerigo" has failed to answer the question as much as any of the other "greenbackers" who have tried their hands at it. He may just as well climb down at once as later. A currency that is not redeemable by the issuer must fall into a discount whenever those who have it want to convert it into gold for any purpose. It can never be worth more than the gold speculators will give the merchants or tourists for it, and that price will be found fluctuating up and down. There is but one remedy for this injurious and disgraceful state of things, viz.: the Government must redeem its notes in constitutional money, and if it cannot, then let it fund and retire them.

Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI's story in regard to the death of SHELLEY, which was at first received with some incredulity, has since taken on the color of probability. In a subsequent letter to the London *Academy*, Mr. ROSSETTI quotes from a number of writers who had special means of ascertaining the facts in the case; and he shows that, even at the time, there were some who believed that SHELLEY's boat was run down by a [illegible]

instead of being upset by a squall. Leigh Hunt, in his "Autobiography," even reports a surmise exactly corresponding with the alleged confession of the old sailor at Spezia. Hunt says that there was a hole in the stern of the Don Juan, "and it was conjectured that a boat had tried to board her piratically, being tempted by a sum of money in dollars that was on board." Of course the preponderance of contemporary evidence went to show that the boat was upset by a squall, and this version of the case has passed into history; but it is not now too late to correct history, or at least to modify the positive statements which it contains on the subject.

It is altogether probable that the peculiar marriage contract entered into by Miss Agnes Strickland and Leo Miller, of Michigan, will be considered legal marriage in any court of law, and the contracting parties husband and wife, whatever they may say to the contrary. Their agreement to separate whenever either of them may desire to do so, is an empty formula. Every married couple has the same privilege; and in no case can a separation of this nature be recognized by the law as extending to property, or marital rights, except after proper proceedings for divorce, or the death of one of the persons concerned. The Baltimore *American*, in an exceedingly interesting article on "Free-Lovers and the Marriage Law," notices the peculiar circumstances attending the nuptials of Miss Strickland, and arrives at the conclusions already noted. It goes further, and argues for the substantial justice of the law which treats marriage as a contract between a stronger and a weaker person. Only on this hypothesis will it be possible to justify the obligation imposed upon the man of finding subsistence for the wife and children, or that resting upon the wife of caring for the home and bearing children. So, the *American* asserts, those strong-minded women who would have the word "obey" stricken from the marriage-service only differ from the free-lovers in being less courageous. "If it is indeed true that the sexes are really equal, and that they stand upon the same footing in the marital relation, there is no reason why it should not be regarded in law as a voluntary association, terminable at pleasure. It is impossible to avoid the inference that if marriage is a partnership between equals it should be dissoluble at pleasure, like any other partnership." It is refreshing occasionally to meet an extreme argument on this side of the question. The feminine side of the house generally has the enthusiasm and extreme views of the subject all to itself.

In Milwaukee, last Thursday night, a rumor was industriously circulated by the Whisky Ring to the effect that a movement was on foot to secure the indictment of Judge Hopkins, E. W. Keyes, and ex-Supreme Judge Dixon, for conspiracy to defeat justice in Sam Rindskopf's case. By skillful and elaborate lying, the Milwaukee Whisky Ring swelled the rumor to such proportions that our local reporter thought proper to mention it in his dispatch, though adding that he could trace it only to the Ring. In the pressure of other matter, this dispatch escaped close scrutiny, and, with the other telegrams of that night, appeared in The Tribune of the next morning. The object of this rumor, however, became self-evident when it was remembered that ex-Judge Dixon is retained by the Government as special counsel in the Milwaukee whisky prosecutions, and in that capacity has rendered most efficient service; and, in the next issue of The Tribune, the whole story was pronounced a *canard*. Now that the malicious lying rumor has been exploded, the Milwaukee Whisky Ring is especially lively in the efforts to cover its tracks, and, through the Whisky Ring organ, the *Sentinel*, charges that it was an invention of The Tribune's reporter. It is gratifying to know that the Ring cannot thus escape the consequences of its own malignity, and that the effect will be deservedly damaging to it. As for ex-Judge Dixon, during his long term as Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the State he became so well known to the people of Wisconsin as a man of incorruptible integrity as to be proof against all the malignity of the Ring, which owes him so many scores for the active and efficient part he has taken in these prosecutions. Probably when he is done with the whisky cases the Ring will have cause to hate him more fervently; but, thanks to him and District-Attorney McKinney, the Ring is broken and powerless to wreak vengeance upon those who have brought the whisky thieves to justice.

According to the statement credited to Thurlow Weed, the bootlessness of the prosecutions against Tweed is more than ever manifest. The statement is to the effect that Mr. Weed was invited by the Boss to lend his influence to aid in effecting a compromise or restitution of the booty, or a share of it, which, however, it would appear, Mr. Weed did not do; and that at that time the Boss and others of the Tammany Ring would have surrendered $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of their stealings. Now, after all the litigation, Connolly, Sweeny, Genet, Fields, and finally the Boss himself, have escaped, each with the greater share of his booty, and, while the $6,000,000 suit against Tweed is being slowly ground out in the courts, and in the course of human events may some time terminate in a judgment for the people, it is not likely that enough property of Tweed's will then be left to pay one-tenth the amount sued for. The story about the possibility of having at any time secured restitution of ten or twelve millions, sounds Apocryphal, and will be received with many grains of allowance. But there is no room to doubt that restitution of a great share of the plunder might have been effected, while there is also reason to believe that negotiations are now in progress with Tweed by which it is not improbable he may be let go scot free on restitution of a comparatively small amount. The whole is a significant commentary on the absurd defects of the law, and suggests what a field there is for the reformer who locks the door after the horse is stolen, in the way of so simplifying the practice of the courts that, after a suit is begun, it may be possible to get it to trial and to reach a final judgment some time.

Freeman's Journal—Roman Catholic.

GEN. GRANT GENERALLY.

Had "the Jesuits" bought up Gen. Grant, and held the disposition of his words and his acts, according to the fabulous cunning popularly attributed to them, President Grant could not, more eminently than he is doing, have played into the hands of Catholics faithful to their Church. He is doing an exceedingly dirty thing, politically. That will tell against him, and in favor of those he, in so clown-like a manner, insults. He is wounding, sorely and seriously, the "Liberal Catholics," who are not ready to apostatize from the Catholic Church, but who, up to this time, have been his friends. As one devoted to the Holy Roman Church, we return our sincere thanks to Gen. Grant.

What has the President said or done to cause this outbreak at the mouth? In his annual message the President recommends the adoption of a constitutional amendment forbidding the diversion of public school moneys to teaching sectarian dogmas. Is not that right? Does the *Freeman's Journal* advocate a division of the public-school funds among the various denominations for the purpose of inculcating the special sectarianism of each at the public expense? In what way has he "wounded, sorely and seriously," the Liberal Catholics by proposing to keep the public-school funds out of the hands of the priests? The Liberal Catholics are opposed to a division of the public-school funds for sectarian purposes. Narrow-minded bigots like the editor of the *Freeman's Journal* see something dreadful in the inhibition recommended by the President, but liberal-minded Catholics and Protestants alike stand by our free-school system, and oppose any division of its funds for the promotion of dogmatic, or any other purpose whatever.

Sir Samuel Baker, in a recent lecture upon African slavery, at Exeter, Eng., suggested a plan for the emancipation of the slaves, in view of the fact that England is bent upon accomplishing it. His plan is the old Hebrew one, namely: that at the expiration of seven years from a certain date the whole of the slaves shall be set free. The plan is offered in deference to Mohammedan prejudices, and, at the same time, as he suggests, would give the slaves ample time to educate themselves for liberty, and allow the masters time to prevent confusion upon the day of jubilee. "The reform thus quietly carried out," says Sir Samuel Baker, would convert the slave into a free servant, for very few would leave their masters, and no actual wrong would be inflicted on the owners, as seven years' service would be the price of liberty, and would cancel the first cost.

Tennessee evidently is getting ready to follow in the footsteps of Alabama in the way of repudiation of her obligations. She has begun by notifying her bondholders, through the Governor, that the interest due in January will not be paid, and the Governor goes on to declare that the rate of interest is higher than the State can pay, but that if the bondholders would agree to accept a lower rate, it would be paid. Next in order will probably be for Tennessee, after the style of Alabama, to appoint a Commission to scale the State debt, and, without regard to the State's contracts, present to creditors the alternative of taking what is offered or nothing.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* comes out against Senator Morton's resolution providing for an investigation of the Mississippi election frauds, and says:

> Let us admit that the frauds which gave Mississippi to the Democracy were as outrageous and as open as the frauds which once gave New York to the same party; does anybody assert that New York did not possess a republican Government, not only in form, but in fact, while Hoffman was Governor, elected by the majorities of the Tammany ballot-boxes? Yet any attempt of the Federal Government to interfere for the prevention of frauds which were notorious, or even annulling the results of the elections which were decided by frauds, would have been repudiated.

The Chicago Tribune is unhappier than it can tell because the *Inter-Ocean* gets all of the city printing. City officials and publication laws have a very wicked way of giving public and municipal printing to the papers having the largest circulation.—*Des Moines Register.*

The Des Moines edition of the *I.-O.* is informed that the rule which the city officials of Chicago have long adopted is to give the municipal printing to the daily having the smallest circulation, and the most sycophantic and subservient disposition. They will probably not soon change their rule in this regard. The Board of County Commissioners have adopted the same line of action.

The Associated Press, in its account of the Centennial blow-out at Philadelphia on Saturday last, says: "'Agriculture, the basis of the prosperity of the nation,' was responded to by the Hon. C. Henry Harrison, of Illinois, and he spoke eloquently in favor of the great Exposition." In order to avoid the possibility of mistake, or of losing Chicago's share of the glory, we may state that "the Hon. C. Henry Harrison" is our Carter, and the "eloquence" was his. All the drops of fame should be caught and preserved for him.

Of the dismissal of ex-Senator Henderson as Government counsel in the St. Louis whisky prosecutions, the *Nation*, which seldom says anything favorable to the President, remarks: "Mr. Henderson has been dismissed, and it is difficult to see how the President could have taken any other course under the circumstances. There may be men in existence who would put up with what Mr. Henderson said, but we doubt if they have as yet shown themselves in any civilized Government."

The season of good-will being upon us, why should we not have a good word for the weather? The clear sky and invigorating breezes of yesterday were perhaps an omen of a Merrier Christmas and a Happier New Year than we have had for some years back. By the way, the ancient mariners along the docks say that this will be an unusually mild winter. The mysterious signs known only to the jolly reefer have declared it.

With a nice appreciation of what may be expected of the Democratic reformers in the House in the way of cutting off the sinecure offices that are talked about, the New York *Tribune* remarks:

> For a year the Democratic mouth has been watering with expectation of a Presidential victory and a grand distribution of fat things. Democrats have fixed their eyes upon the various offices within reach, and we fear it will be found that there are already a great many more hungry office-seekers than there are places to be filled.

Somebody wrote to one of the Chicago evening papers, a few days ago, that Carter Harrison had already been recognized at Washington as the most scholarly man on the Democratic side of the House. The meaning is, perhaps, that Carter is the most studious Democratic Congressman. He is the most anxious to learn. There are plenty of people in Washington able to gratify him.

Blackmailers beware! Mr. Geldowsky, of Boston, trapped one of your class very recently. He led on the wretched "detective" to unfold his story, all the time having witnesses concealed within hearing. At a given signal, doors were thrown open on all sides; ladies, gentlemen, and officers entered the room; and the so-called "detective" was marched off to jail, where he now languishes.

The Cleveland *Leader* says it isn't so—the newspaper triumvirate isn't going to run Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, for President, nor send Mr. Watterson, of the *Courier-Journal*, as Minister to France, etc., "for Mr. Halstead would, like Henry Clay, rather write than be President, and Henri would never risk his susceptible nature in a wicked city like Paris."

This is to inform all concerned that the "celebrated lecturer, 'Col.' W. O. Moffitt," last heard of at Carthage, Ill., Dec. 16, is not connected with The Chicago Tribune. "Col." Moffitt is respectfully requested to omit from his future announcements the lie that he is "of The Chicago Tribune," or we shall feel compelled to denounce him as an impostor.

PERSONAL.

Bret Harte is a printer by trade. Ten years ago, it is said, he was working at the case on the Pacific Coast.

Bayard Taylor says that Mark Twain's wit goes only skin deep. That is deep enough to take the hide off.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* supposes that Rome howls occasionally now, since Garibaldi has a grandson of that name.

It is rumored in New York religious circles that Pere Hyacinthe is now en route to New York; that he has renounced Romanism and is to have a call from a leading Boston church.

Lovers do not go for their star-gazing to Mr. Proctor's lectures in New York and Brooklyn since he has announced that the room will not be continuously darkened in the future.

The newsboys of Galveston bought a bouquet and presented it publicly through one of their number to the piquant little Miss Lottie, who played an engagement in that city last week.

Dr. Holland thinks the cure for gossip is culture. He says good-natured people talk about their neighbors because they have nothing else to talk about. Now if we had a cure for Holland!

Oliver Wendell Holmes and James Russell Lowell began life as law-students. Cheer up, ambitious young heart! The poets are those who have failed in law; so the critics may say.

New York *Herald*: Blaine said to John Y. Foster as Richelieu said to his follower: "Joseph—heh!" poking him in the ribs, "I will make you a Bishop." And then, like Richelieu again, he made a fool of him.

M. Thiers keeps open house in his new mansion, built at the expense of the French people on the ruins of the old one. He holds an informal reception nearly every evening, and the notable men and women delight in honoring him by their presence.

Mr. Ruskin at present is advocating dancing as a part of religious education, and thus assails young lady Sunday-school teachers: "At present," he says, "you keep the dancing for yourselves, and graciously teach your scholars the catechism. Suppose you were to try for a little while learning the catechism yourself and teaching them to dance."

Being asked the other evening the conventional question of "how he liked America," Von Bulow replied that he thought it a country of wonderful liberties. "Indeed!" said his friend, inquiringly. "Yes," said the Doctor, "and I think they have all of them been taken with me."

A New York correspondent cuts pretty close to Joaquin Miller's skin when he says that the poet offers few points for comment since he has cut his hair. In the good time coming, when it shall be the proper thing to pose for admiration of the populace, and bow oneself out of the parlor with a "good night, lady," Joaquin may be happy.

The New York *Nation*, which is not friendly to President Grant, feels constrained to approve his course in removing ex-Senator Henderson from the conduct of the St. Louis whisky cases. There are indications also that most of the Eastern papers which attacked the President for his action in this matter have thought better of it.

Seabury S. Gould, President of the Gould Manufacturing Company of Seneca Falls, N. Y., has been sued personally in Brooklyn by a New York broker, and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says judgment has been rendered for the plaintiff. Counsel for plaintiff said that the defendant was a bankrupt, that he was President of the Gould Manufacturing Company, one of his sons Secretary, another Treasurer, and his wife owner of all the stock. The capital of the Company was claimed to be $46,000 and the surplus $384,000.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives the weight of his great authority to the opinion that there are but two possible Republican candidates for the Presidency—Mr. Blaine and Secretary Bristow. Mr. Blaine has the dangerous advantage of being able to address the entire country, whenever he chooses, from his seat in Congress, and the Secretary has the support of a large number of Republicans who long for reform in the Civil Service.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, who is piquant, and pleasing, if not truthful, has been examining the literary tastes of prominent Congressmen. He finds that Bayard is given to reading Constitutional Law and Modern History; Thurman to light French works; Edmunds to English poetry and fiction; Gordon to English oratory; Conkling to the whole range of literature; Morton, Schurz, and Logan to cramming on particular subjects. But as a rule Congressmen are not reading men.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, writing home from England to a Baltimore paper, notices the purchase of Suez Canal shares by England with some enthusiasm. One of the consequences of the purchase will be, he believes, the annexation of Egypt, in perhaps not a distant future. A negotiation of this nature seems to him infinitely more enlightened than the squabbles in the United States over high political offices. These are all but leather and prunella as compared with so comprehensive a measure.

The editor of the *Catholic World* in the January number agrees entirely with President Grant's Des Moines speech, which he says is in perfect consonance with the teachings of Catholicism. "The speech expresses," says the *World*, "better than many imagine, the common sentiments of the American people;" and of Gen. Grant it declares: "All must admit that he is a true American, formed and molded by the events in which he has moved, and truly representing the country and the times."

Mr. E. E. Hale's historical novel, "Philip Nolan and His Friends," is an entirely new and independent work. The author recently read the opening chapter at a charity fair in Boston. Mr. Hale stated that he had discovered that he had years ago innocently made Philip Nolan the hero of a purely imaginary story,—"The Man Without a Country,"—and that, in selecting a hero for an historical novel, he had decided to give the real story of Philip Nolan, who was a somewhat noted adventurer in the Southwest in the early years of the present century. The scene of the story is in Louisiana and Texas.

When Gov. Hendricks was "budding into manhood"—to use one of his own flowery expressions—he was powerful in school and college debating societies. At the close of a brilliant effort by the young orator, a committee of old farmers, who had been appointed judges, found themselves in a trying situation. They had listened with satisfaction to Mr. Hendricks' argument, and they had no hesitation in saying that he had borne away the palm; but, for the life of them, they could not tell which side he was on. Having been informed on this point, they unanimously awarded the prize to Hendricks. The Indianapolis *Journal* tells the story.

M. Taine's new work on the French Revolution was announced for publication by Hachette, of Paris, Dec. 6. It is in three volumes, and will be entitled "L'Ancien Regime." Edmond About, who was permitted to read the proof-sheets, praises the style in his weekly lettter to the *Academy*. He cannot give the same commendation to the sentiments. "Never," he writes, "was a sincere and profound thinker worse inspired than my dear friend M. Taine the day that he drew up the plan of this work. It was on the morrow of the crimes and blunders of the Commune, when numbers of excellent people were literally out of their senses." On a question of this nature, it must be admitted, M. About himself is scarcely an unprejudiced witness.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—John Rockwell, New York; A. H. Anderson, Iowa; E. P. Knight, Boston; D. D. Winston, Utica; H. D. White, New Haven; M. H. Parmer, Yankton, D. T.; H. M. Clay, Buffalo; A. J. Smith, Helena, M. T.; J. M. Whaling, Milwaukee; M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; N. C. Trowbridge, New York; C. B. Newell, Springfield, Mass.... *Grand Pacific*—P. L. Cable, Rock Island; J. S. Parsons, Hartford; G. L. Eldridge, Ottawa; J. P. Cummings, Cincinnati; Z. C. Collier, Michigan; J. W. Rountree, New York; F. H. Treat and Charles Longcope, Philadelphia; L. M. O. Baine, U. S. A.; W. L. Gill, Columbus, O.; J. R. Hilliard, Peoria; W. M. Bushnell, Toledo; H. S. Juckins, Boston.... *Tremont House*—A. H. Cullen, San Jose, Cal.; the Hon. R. J. Connolly, Logansport; Barnabee Concert Troupe; B. F. Johnson, Vincennes, Ind.; M. A. Calvo and D. Del Mazo Moguel, Spain; F. F. Hollingsworth, New Orleans; the Hon. A. E. Underhill, New York; Gen. J. McHugh, Omaha; F. Panaza and J. De Mier, Paris, France; A. A. Putnam, Boston; J. P. Westcott, Pittsburg; Samuel Robinson, Toledo.... *Sherman House*—J. N. Macomber, Ames, Ia.; A. J. Small, Davenport; the Hon. E. A. Kilbourn, Elgin; Prof. Samuel Gardiner, Washington; Frank E. Aiken and wife, New York; Andrew Rosewater, Omaha *Bee*; George Combs, and S. Doolittle, Omaha; L. A. Stone, St. Paul; M. B. Bush, Buffalo; M. Dillon, Houston, Texas; F. D. Franklin, Chelsea.... *Gardner House*—F. M. Fargo, Quincy, Mass.; S. Cram and wife, New York; D. B. Wilder and Miss Nellie Wilder, Fort Wayne.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 20—1 a. m.—For the Lake region, falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, increasing to brisk, cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

Chicago, Dec. 19.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	W'ther.
6:53 a. m.	30.27	14	69	N. W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
11:18 a. m.	30.23	28	65	S. E., fresh...	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.14	30	67	S. E., fresh...	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.12	30	67	S. E., fresh...	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.07	29	66	S. E., fresh...	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.05	29	66	S. E., fresh...	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 30. Minimum, 14.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Chicago, Dec. 19—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne...	29.67	25	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Bismarck...	29.44	23	N. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Breck'r'dge	29.58	20	S. E., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Davenport...	29.96	28	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Denver...	29.71	34	S., light.....	.....	Fair.
Duluth...	29.76	18	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry...	29.56	13	Calm.....	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson.	29.94	55	S. W., brisk.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk...	27.95	32	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
La Crosse...	29.86	31	E., brisk....	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	29.79	51	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Omaha...	29.74	37	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Pembina...	29.50	19	S., fresh....	.....	Fair.
Montreal...	30.62	-17	W., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Ottawa...	30.61	-25	Calm.....	.....	Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Queenstown, Dec. 19.—Arrived, the City of Berlin, from New York, and Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON.

Morrison, of Illinois, to Be Chairman of the Ways and Means.

Sunset Cox Put at the Head of the Banking and Currency Committee.

Randall Chairman of Appropriations, and Fernando Wood Snubbed.

The Illinois Delegation Gets a Famous Whack at the Honors.

Gossip at the Capital---Sad Story of Three Lives.

The Anticipated Era of Awkwardness and Bad Manners.

THE COMMITTEES.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Speaker Kerr has been revising and perfecting the list of committees since the adjournment on Friday. He was in conference all day to-day and until a late hour to-night with two or three trusted friends, and, at midnight, the list had not been entirely finished. The following, it can be stated with tolerable certainty, is the list, so far as it has been absolutely determined up to midnight:

Committee on Ways and Means—Morrison, of Illinois, Chairman; Fernando Wood, Thomas of Maryland, Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Ben Hill, Hancock of Texas, Blaine, Burchard, William D. Kelley, Garfield, Chapin of Massachusetts.

This Committee, it will be seen, is a very strong one. There is reason to believe that Wood will consider his assignment to the second place a degradation, and that he will in consequence decline committee-service altogether. He has said as much. The Committee is a hard-money Committee. With, possibly, two exceptions, the entire Committee is in favor of specie resumption. The Committee will never indorse the greenback heresy of substituting paper for gold in payment of customs duties. Morrison received the Chairmanship for the reason that the Speaker is of the opinion that the Mississippi Valley is entitled to this Chairmanship at the hands of Kerr, and for the reason that he managed Kerr's campaign for the Speakership. He presented his name to the caucus, and was generally recognized as the leader of the Kerr movement. Morrison is a hard-money and thoroughly loyal man. Thomas, of Maryland, was at one time Secretary of the Treasury. Hancock, of Texas, was transferred from the Committee on Appropriations, as was Gen. Garfield. The latter would no doubt have been an embarrassment on the Appropriations Committee to any new Chairman, and it is pretty well understood that Randall did not care to cope with a zealous opposition critic—the man who had been Chairman of the Committee for six years. Blaine has received the place to which his leadership of the House seems to entitle him. He leads the minority upon the leading Committee. Burchard will supply more useful figures for advocates of Revenue Tariff than any of the Democratic members, while Kelley is a representative of the other side of the tariff question. The West has seldom been as strongly represented on this Committee.

THE OTHERS.

has two members of the Committee of Appropriations. Randall is Chairman, with Holman, Wells of Missouri, Singleton of Mississippi, and Hatcher. The remaining members of the Committee are said to be among the most economical in the House. Randall is known to be liberal with his appropriations, and Holman is put next to handicap him. Wells, of Missouri, had hoped to become Chairman of the Pacific Railroad, but has been assigned to this place, which is considered equal to a Chairmanship. Of the Banking and Currency, S. S. Cox is Chairman, and Payne, of Ohio, and Scott Wike, of Illinois, are members. These three are all hard-money men. The remaining members have not been fully determined upon. Of Kerr's rival candidates for Speaker, Cox and Randall alone receive a Chairmanship, although the second place on the Ways and Means is generally regarded as the equivalent of an ordinary Chairmanship. Printing Committee, Vance, of Ohio, a new member, Chairman. Committee on Library, Heister Clymer, Pennsylvania. Waddell, of North Carolina, had expected this appointment. Military Affairs, Frank Hereford, of West Virginia, Chairman. The only old member of the Committee is Epha Hinton, of Virginia, who commanded a Confederate regiment. Committee on Judiciary, Proctor Knott Chairman. Committee on Elections, Harris, of Virginia, Chairman. Committee on Commerce, Williams, of Michigan. On Revision of Laws, Sayler, of Ohio. Committee on Foreign Affairs, Swann, of Maryland, Chairman. Swann is a Conservative on the Cuban question, and has generally agreed with Secretary Fish on the foreign policy of the Government. Committee on Pacific Railroads, Lamar, Chairman. War Claims, Bright, of Tennessee, Chairman. Wells, Chairman of Public Buildings and Grounds. Whitborne, Chairman of Naval Affairs. Barnum, if not on Ways and Means, probably Chairman of District of Columbia. The Elections Committee is not finally determined. Strong efforts are being made by disappointed candidates to prevent the announcement of any Committees but Elections, Appropriations, and Rules and Accounts. Holman will probably be Chairman on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

OF THE ILLINOIS MEMBERS,

in addition to those named, Carter Harrison will be on Public Buildings and on Centennial Committee, Campbell will be on Mines and Mining and on Public Expenditures, Springer on Foreign Relations, and Caulfield on Judiciary. Illinois is especially prominent in assignments to important committees.

ZONA LIBRA.

A REVAMP OF THAT ANCIENT HOAX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—An absurd story, apparently originating in California, but represented in several newspapers on this side of the Mississippi River, in regard to the negotiation of a treaty with Mexico for the acquisition by the United States of Lower California, the Mexican States of Sonora, Chihuahua, and parts of other States, is hardly worth contradiction. The story starts out with an assertion that should throw discredit upon the whole of it, that the final award has been made by the Commission to our citizens, which Mexico, on account of the depleted condition of her treasury, is unable to pay in cash. The truth is that the Mexican Claims Committee has not yet completed its work, although the President, in his late message to Congress, said that its proceedings would soon be brought to a close, and that the result would be then reported to Congress. In addition, this last correspondence or communication between the representatives of the two Governments which has been published, and in which the subject of the acquisition of Mexican territory by the United States was mentioned, contained an assurance from Foster, our Minister, that, while the continuation of the troubles on the Rio Grande border would encourage a sentiment among our people in favor of such an acquisition, it was no part of the policy of our Government. The whole story was probably invented by some one interested in claims against Mexico, of which there are an immense number, for the purpose of disposing of those claims at advantageous prices, and would not be noticed now, had not some credence been given it by respectable newspapers in the East. It is entirely without foundation in fact.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

ERRORS IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ALLEGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The officers of the Court of Claims feel aggrieved at the errors in the President's message, and in the report of the Attorney-General respecting that Court. An examination of the acts of the Court shows that important mistakes have been made in both those documents. Upon investigation the 2,950 cases stated in the Attorney-General's report to have been decided by the Court of Claims in favor of claimants since its organization, it appears that over 2,000 belong to what are known as class cases, being small claims for pensions, laborers' wages, etc., averaging $100 each. A number of these claims were decided adversely to the claimants by the Court of Claims, and in their favor by the Supreme Court on appeal. Of the remaining 950 cases, 500 are cotton cases, the principle determining the decision of which have also been established by the Supreme Court. These are paid out of the fund resulting from cotton captured during the War, and not out of the general fund—that is, the taxes in the Treasury. And the cause of this apparent preponderance of decisions in favor of claimants against the Government is that there are now more than 500 cases on the docket which the Assistant Attorney-General has neglected to dismiss, notwithstanding that they have been abandoned by the claimants. It thus appears that, of the ordinary litigation of the Court, about half of the cases have really been decided in favor of the Government.

THE WHISKY PROSECUTIONS.

SENATOR LOGAN NOT IN THE CONSPIRACY—THE PRESIDENT SAVAGE AGAINST OFFENDERS.

Dispatch to New York Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—A great many people in Washington are waiting for an explosion of the Whisky Ring in Chicago with evident anxiety. For obvious reasons, the Treasury officials here have little to say on the subject, and it is more than likely that the particulars of the Chicago conspiracy will first reach the public from that city, rather than from Washington. The names of a great number of public men are connected in private conversation with these frauds, and assertions in regard to some of them are of a very startling nature; but of course it would be unfair and unjust to print these stories while they do not rise in dignity above mere rumors. To one of them it is proper now to make reference. It is that the Secretary of the Treasury has in his possession evidence proving the complicity of Senator Logan in the whisky conspiracy. When Mr. Bristow's attention was called to this assertion he authorized a very emphatic denial. He said that he had no such evidence, none had been discovered in Chicago, and, moreover, he did not believe that any such evidence would be discovered.

Senators who have called on the President within the past few days, and conversed with him in relation to the whisky frauds, say that he is very savage (that is the word one of them uses) against the whisky conspirators, and that none of them who are guilty need expect any mercy from him. He is slow to believe in the guilt of his friends, but once convinced he will treat them as severely as he would treat strangers. Of course, there is no truth in the late reports representing that Gen. Grant and Mr. Bristow have quarreled in regard to the whisky exposures, or that Mr. Bristow is likely to leave the Cabinet, than in the former ones. Some of the President's personal friends, who were interested in covering up the whisky frauds, or in stopping the prosecution of them, have sometimes deceived him, but they have not succeeded in doing this so often lately as they did a few months ago, and whenever he has had a perfect understanding of the matter he has sustained the Secretary in every way in his power.

ENTIRE HARMONY BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS OF THE CABINET ON THE WHISKY TRIALS.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—There is the best reason here for saying that all reports of disagreements, past or present, between the President, Secretary Bristow, and Attorney-General Pierrepont about the Whisky Ring cases or Gen. Babcock, are unfounded. The President has consented to every movement in the prosecution of these cases. He has known fully beforehand every step taken or proposed. He has interposed no obstacle in the way of prosecuting those indicted, and Secretary Bristow and the Attorney-General have worked harmoniously together and with the President and Cabinet in these prosecutions. It is generally acknowledged here by the President's friends that he made a blunder in consenting to the removal of Gen. Henderson, but it is a fact that the whole Cabinet were agreed upon this step. A friend of the President, discussing this matter, said: "Gen. Grant lost his temper, which is always a fault. If it had been Gen. Jackson he would probably have challenged Henderson, and if it had been Mr. Lincoln he would have let Gen. Henderson say what he pleased. Men are made differently, and in this matter the President acted out his nature."

There are plenty of people here who would be glad to make trouble between the President and Secretary Bristow. They are people who are concerned in the whisky frauds, or who have friends to be protected, and they fill the streets and hotels, almost daily, with rumors of the Secretary's resignation; of trouble between him and the Attorney-General, or of high words between the President and Mr. Bristow. Such rumors are telegraphed West, perhaps to inspire the Whisky-Ring with courage to stand out. They are untrue. Secretary Bristow has the full support of the President and the Cabinet, and when he ceases to have it the country will know it, not by rumors from the West or from here, but by prompt and public announcement.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SENATORIAL PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The resolution of Judge Edmunds for a new election for President pro tem. of the Senate was not aimed at Mr. Ferry, but was thought to be necessary in view of the claims the Democrats were gravely making that, in case of the death of Gen. Grant, Mr. Kerr would become President, since, according to their construction of the law, there had been no proper election of a presiding officer of the Senate since the death of Mr. Wilson. It was therefore deemed prudent to bring the matter before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate for final consideration. It is probable, in case this Committee report another election necessary, that the Senators may bring forward other candidates besides Mr. Ferry, in view of the fact that the election would be made with special reference to the contingency it is sought to provide. He is, however, a popular presiding officer, and the resolution was in no sense hostile to him.

THE LAWRENCE RESOLUTION.

Several Democratic newspapers are treating the Lawrence resolution, providing against the introduction of special legislation upon appropriation bills, as passed by the House. It was only referred to a committee under the rules, and the chances of its being favorably reported on are not good, since a number of Democrats are protesting against it, declaring that their only chance of bringing the Senate to terms on their legislation, will be to attack its appropriation bills, and keep it there.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The returns of the cotton crop have not yet been received, and therefore the Department of Agriculture does not expect to prepare the usual statement until about the end of the present month.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

The friends of Fitz John Porter say they have reasons for believing that the Executive authority will take no action on the request of Gen. Porter for a review of his case.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

THE SAD STORY OF THREE LIVES—IRRUPTION OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE IGNORANT OF ETIQUETTE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17.—Washington is the receptacle for all the driftwood of the country. Not only is it the social centre to which the cultivated and wealthy come, but it is as well the Mecca to which the pilgrim journeys, and concentrates in its boundaries all phases of people, bent on all purposes and designs. It may happen that the wanderer gets into an eddy and is whirled round and round; but eventually the main channel is reached, and then it is a sure consignment to this city. Naturally, therefore, all classes of people are encountered, and many of the sensations of the day are here consummated, even if originally commenced in other parts of the country. Many events are quietly discussed without gaining general publicity, and are then suffered to sink into oblivion,—only once in a while recalled in gossipy crowds, to be again forgotten. One of these

SENSATIONAL STORIES—

true, indeed—has come to the knowledge of your correspondent, and, as indicative of the fluctuations of life and the infirmaties of humanity, will bear repetition. The actors in the domestic tragedy formerly inhabited elevated circles, but now are beyond recognition, even in the class springing, like our statesmen, from "poor but respectable parents." One is the object of contempt; the other pitied.

In the early days of President Grant's Administration, a young girl, employed in one of the Departments, was generally admired for beauty of face and graceful form, and numbered her admirers by the score. Just verging into womanhood, she combined the simplicity and artlessness of the child with the growing dignity of woman. Sprightly in conversation, and comely in appearance, she was sought after and petted,—perhaps flattered; and, if the oracles had been consulted, they would, without ambiguity, have marked out for her a brilliant future. Coming from a family of moderate means, she was not highly educated; but what she lacked in acquired intelligence was amply compensated for by the remarkable natural intuition of a woman, and the tact with which she caught the habits of the goodly-born.

As I have said, she had many suitors; but

AMBITION HAD POSSESSION OF HER HEART,

and her hand was eventually sought and won by one of the Private Secretaries of President Grant. He was a man of handsome appearance and polished address, but, unfortunately, was a slave to drink. They were married, and apparently lived happily. Before long, however, his constitution sank under the burning power of whisky, and, before their honeymoon was scarcely over, he died a victim to the insatiate thirst he could not conquer. He left, I believe, a little property; and with this his widow again returned to Washington, and commenced housekeeping in a house not far distant from the Capitol. In a few short months the widow became a mother, and gave all her time to the rearing of the infant. A short distance from her house, a young physician was struggling into practice under the inspiration of devoted study and natural inclination. Already he had met with some success, and was generally accredited a rising man. The couple were brought together, no matter how, and within a few months they were married. But the happiness of their wedded life was of short duration. Jealousy on the part of the wife, and moroseness on the part of the husband, led to an estrangement. At first the separation and indulgence in angry words ended with the day, but at length the husband absented himself for days together. A patched-up reconciliation was effected; but, when they again entered the same house, the wife soon learned that her husband had succumbed to temptation, and was on the descending scale to a drunkard's grave. It can readily be imagined that a truce under such circumstances

WAS SOON BROKEN.

The man now had a refuge which might prove his destruction, but which silenced the pangs of immediate sorrow. They quarreled, and inhabited the same house as strangers to one another. With a woman's rashness she pursued the bitter course which could only offer an insuperable obstacle to a renewal of their marital relations and the reclamation of her husband. In the enforced solitude of her own home, she welcomed the attentions of other men. Soon again, then, was she seen on the street, at the theatres, and in the luxuriant restaurants of the city. The culmination of this is easily told. Returning one night from some round of pleasure, she found the house tightly locked, and an impenetrable darkness within. A friendly neighbor told her that her husband had left, and handed her the key of the unoccupied house.

She did not enter, however, but came down town in search of him. Through some means, the hotel at which he was stopping was discovered, and the woman hesitated not a moment to enter its portals, far past the hour of midnight. The night-clerk denied that the "Doctor" was there; while he—poor fool!—was reeling in the bar-room, without reason and without sense. She wanted a room, but was informed that ladies were not accommodated at that hour of the night,—the clerk meanwhile casting suspicious glances at the male attendant on the sidewalk. The husband, however, unaware of the situation, stumbled into the main office; and, with a bound, the wife was by his side. It was no lovers' meeting; but, the shock somewhat sobering the man, mutual recrimination was indulged. There, in the presence of a crowd of loafers and gaping strangers, this aspiring physician and his beautiful wife

REHEARSED THE STORY OF THEIR LIVES,

colored and wrought with all the passion which liquor can arouse and sustain. For be it known that it was early discovered that the ambitious girl had fallen so low as to partake too largely of wine. To avert such a scene, it was resolved to give the woman a room. Persuaded to retire, she insisted upon the presence of her husband, and he as stoutly resisted, saying that on the day previous he had entered a suit for divorce on the ground of adultery. Her boisterous conduct at last made the presence of a policeman necessary, and her chamber was entered only to find a half-nude woman brazenly confronting the intruders. It is not necessary to go much further. Her husband at last yielded, and they were again together. But only a day or two elapsed, and then the newspapers announced that both parties had made application for a divorce,—one on the ground of adultery, and the other for continued drunkenness. They have never been together since, and now their paths are far, far apart. She entered upon a "life of pleasure," haunted the streets and public places, and at last entered one of those gilded palaces where revelry and mirth are the price for the sacrifice of virtue, and sin claims as its own the victim, body and soul. He is an outcast, living upon a crust of bread a day, and trusting for life upon the liquid poison given him in pity by a former associate or friend. I saw him the other night, when, without a pillow on which to lay his head, he was prostrate across the marble counter of the hotel in which his money had been squandered and his shame exposed. How many like cases are incrusted in the secrets of the world! How many who read this would divine the termination of a life once fraught with auspices so bright and opportunities so sacred!

The transitions of life are as rapid as the transitions of thought. It is easy, therefore, to turn from the melancholy spectacle just recounted to the theatre of more cheering existence. The winter promises to be unusually bright, and the social gatherings are to be (why not assert it as a fact?—it will be a long time before it is contradicted) of the most august splendor and proportions. There is one source of trepidation which you mustn't mention after I tell you. It's not the entertainments,

BUT THE GUESTS,

that excite alarm. Just as many of our old Congressmen were getting to know how to behave themselves in company, whiff! there comes along an ill wind which blows them to the four corners of the earth. It's not that the new men are not trying. On the contrary, there has been an extensive run on the book-concerns, and Mrs. Dahlgren will be forced to get out an extra edition of her "Etiquette in Washington." Said one grizzly-looking customer to another, on a foraging expedition after good manners already prepared, for 50 cents, currency taken, "Who's Mrs. Dahlgren?" "Why, don't you know? She's the wet nurse of society, who raises young chickens, like you and me."

They are learning, however, and have got so far that they don't now forget that the knife isn't the fork. But it's not the males so much as the females who create all the commotion. Men, as a rule, learn very soon that a velvet carpet is not a door-mat, and that they mustn't take the mantel-ornaments for spittoons. When they get this far, they will appear presentable if they will sit quietly in the corner, and not try to put their feet upon the piano.

But with women it is so different. It's as difficult to convince a woman that she isn't at home in the drawing-room, as it is to convince her that she is not the best-looking in the crowd. And, as the result of this, the town is on the qui-vive about the first appearance of these specimens of village propriety, and everybody is muttering,

"WHAT WILL MRS. FISH SAY?"

In truth, there are some peculiar specimens; and, if they are not ashamed of themselves, why, other people are ashamed of them. This, of course, applies to the Democrats, who have been "out of society" so long that they appear now as if they never had been in it. When Crutchfield, of Tennessee, came sauntering into Washington, the walking was good, and there was a superstitious belief that he had tramped it all the way from Tennessee; everybody stopped to look at him, and then hurried home to look after the wood-pile. Dressed in a homespun suit of gray, pants stuffed into boots that had not seen blacking since the day they left the store, and a face and hands which would have been called dirty if a shaggy mass of hair had not partially hid the flesh, he was not an inviting customer; but still he did learn not to pick his teeth at the dinner-table,—an accomplishment, however, he reserved for the floor of the House. But he steadily improved, and, upon his second appearance here, he actually essayed a beaver hat, which made him extremely uneasy at receptions, because it could not be stuffed in his coat-pocket.

The first general reception, I know,

WILL BE EXTREMELY FUNNY.

What with the appearance of the Hon. Mrs. So-so in an antiquated bed-quilt, and her husband strutting with all the energy of a small chicken when the boss-roosters are away, who can refrain from a smile? The dry-goods men, however, are in clover, and, while getting up in style those who have sufficient money to purchase, they stopped crediting Congressmen a long ago. They utter a silent prayer that the people will rotate again next fall.

By the way, thinking of "credit" calls to mind the fact that the wife of a prominent Southern Representative goes to bed decked in diamonds, to

PREVENT THE CONSTABLE FROM ATTACHING THEM

to settle the bill incurred by her husband in their purchase.

But there is no use speculating about the drawing-room qualities of the flood of Democratic light let in upon us. Everybody knows it was an accident, and it is correctly attributed to some inscrutable purpose of Providence, who sent this infliction to chasten the heart and make us truly humble by an exhibition of what can come to the surface when the Democracy are temporarily granted power. There are some characters, however, who will well bear writing up; and, although of petite dimensions, when the eulogies on Wilson are delivered, they will exclaim, like the theatre "supe" when Forrest died, "Another one of us gone!"

A. J. P.

LANSING, MICH.

The State Grange—Pardon—A Resurrectionist—Scarlet-Fever—Railroad Freights.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 18.—At an open session the State Grange, there was an overflowing house. A resolution was offered that farmers should expend more time in beautifying their homes, and make farming more attractive for boys to choose as a profession. A favorable argument was made by the Hon. Henry Chamberlain, who said that the time so used would prevent over-production. He was followed by the Hon. Moses W. Field in a genuine inflation speech, and by J. Webster Childs, who urged that social refinement should be better advanced. R. S. Luce and J. J. Woodman also entered into the argument.

It has been decided that the Grange should unite with the State Central Committee in asking the railroads for reduced rates to Philadelphia and return.

The following resolution was adopted at the close of the session of the State Grange:

> *Resolved*, That the public lands should be reserved for actual settlers; and the practice of donating whole counties and States of public domain for the benefit of capitalists, corporations, and speculators we earnestly and emphatically condemn.

The following Committees were elected:

Executive Committee—C. S. Luce, of Branch County; E. N. Jeffries, of Ingham; Samuel Langdon, of Kent. *Committee on Railroad Fares to Centennial Exposition*—Alonzo Sessions, of Ionia; Henry Chamberlin, of Berrien; and C. K. Carpenter, of Oakland.

Andreas Keater has been pardoned from State Prison. He was sent from Ingham County, for seven years, for perjury.

John McNamee, the resurrectionist of Genesee County, who conveyed subjects to Ann Arbor a few years ago, has been heard from, and officers are in pursuit.

Scarlet-fever still prevails, and the North Lansing schools will continue closed until the epidemic seeks new fields. There have been fifty-four cases and twelve deaths.

Owing to the increased rates for freight on the Detroit, Lansing & Lapeer Railroad being 100 per cent above former rates, Grand Ledge will order all freight by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, by Lansing, in future.

MARINE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Grand Haven, Dec. 19.—The Government wrecker Leviathan has to-day successfully operated on the bar, so that there will probably be no further difficulty this season. The Amazon and Minneapolis arrived with 1,600 tons, including 15,000 bushels of wheat, and returned to night.

A BLOOMINGTON BLOW-OUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Bloomington, Ill., Dec. 19.—The traveling salesmen and merchants of Bloomington will give a ball on the evening of Jan. 3, to which are to be invited all members of this profession who are in good repute. The arrangements indicate that it will be a brilliant affair.

Everybody should be careful to give prompt attention and rational treatment to a severe Cold—or a racking Cough—as these are commonly the chief primary symptoms of a disordered state of the Lungs, involving a tendency to develop into a settled Consumption. Persons of a delicate constitution, or those having weak or unsound Lungs, should be especially solicitous to treat the earliest symptoms of a Cold, in order to head off more dangerous complications; prudently keep by you, therefore, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that you may administer at once a judicious curative, during the first stages of any Throat or Lung disorder, for not only are special symptoms of these complaints more tractable and easily controlled then, but the general strength and tone of the system has not had time to be seriously affected, and is therefore more amenable to the recuperative and healing properties of the Expectorant. A little attention to what may seem a trifling Cold, may save you from the fate of a lingering Consumptive.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sudden Changes in the Weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs and colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found than in the use of Brown's Bronchial Troches."

NOTICE.

The Retail Store

OF

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-Sts.,

Will remain open for Business every Evening this week, except Saturday.

The public is invited to inspect their fine display of

Holiday Goods.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c.

LIPMAN'S

MONEY LOAN OFFICE,

N. W. cor. Monroe and Clark-sts.

THE PLACE TO

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

IMMENSE STOCK OF

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES, CHAINS,

BRACELETS, JEWELRY, ETC.,

FOR SALE AT

Half the Price Regular Jewelers Charge.

Call, See, Examine, and save your money. All Goods Warranted.

LIPMAN,

N. W. cor. Clark and Monroe-sts.

CLOTHING.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

CLOTHING

Slightly Damaged by Water.

$100,000 worth of Clothing, slightly damaged by water at the late fire of Anderson, Stewart & Co., New York, to be sold at appraiser's value, which is 40 per cent below cost,

At 168 South Clark-st., Chicago.

This stock must positively be closed out in 30 days.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Chief Feature of Local Finances the Country Demand for Loans.

Discounts Otherwise in Light Demand—Increasing Currency Movement to the Country.

The Produce Markets Nervous---Provisions Active and Lower.

Wheat Excited, but Closed Weak---Corn Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The large amount of new loans, rediscounts, and renewals of maturing paper, made by the Chicago banks for their country customers, was the principal feature of the local finances of last week. The packers appeared towards the end of the week with some new paper, but the amount, notwithstanding the lateness of the packing season, was not large. Merchants, manufacturers, and others, are not making much paper, and, were it not for the heavy accommodations needed by the country to carry the crops and stock they are holding back from market, there would be a considerable accumulation of surplus loanable funds.

Rates of discount at the banks are unchanged at 8@10 per cent to regular customers, with concessions from these rates to good independent borrowers, on short time.

On the street, rates are 6@18 per cent. Business is dull.

New York exchange was weak, and sold between banks at 75c discount for $1,000. The offerings were large.

The colder weather has stimulated the packing interest, and as one result there are larger orders for currency with which to send in hogs from the country.

Manager Hale, of the Clearing-House, reports the clearings of the Chicago banks for the week as follows:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$ 4,324,688.28	$ 394,726.71
Tuesday	3,769,686.54	299,651.03
Wednesday	3,389,910.44	294,269.74
Thursday	4,070,911.86	361,288.39
Friday	3,955,647.75	309,766.49
Saturday	4,062,293.41	312,553.15
Total	$23,564,138.28	$1,972,255.51
Corresponding week last year	23,595,185.75	2,221,260.96

GOVERNMENTS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	124⅛	124⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅝	116
5-20s of '65—January and July	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	123	123¼
5-20s of '68—January and July	122⅞	123⅛
10-40s	117⅞	118⅛
United States new 5s of '81	117¼	117½
United States currency 6s, ex int	121¾	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 113⅛@113⅜.

Greenbacks were 88⅛@87⅞c on the dollar.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Sterling	485½	489½
Cable transfers—Paris		510
London		490½
Paris, francs	515⅝	512½
Germany, reichmarks	95	96¼
Belgium, francs	515⅝	512½
Holland, guilders	40⅜	41
Switzerland, francs	515⅝	512½
Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, kroner		27⅛
Austria, paper florins		43⅛

BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Merchants' National	250	....
First National Bank	150	....
Fifth National Bank	200	....
German National Bank	120	....
Corn Exchange National Bank	205	....
City National Bank	135	....
Home National Bank	....	96
National Bank of Illinois	115	....
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	110	....
Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co	155	160
Union National Bank	....	150
Union Stock-Yard National	150	....
Hide and Leather Bank	105	108
Central National Bank	110	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds		97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)		95 & int.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	135	137½
City Railway, West Side	133½	....
City Railway, North Side	112	....
Traders' Insurance Company	125	....
Chamber of Commerce	75	77
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	..	130
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	85	86
Exposition stock	30	35

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The deeper the examination of the affairs of the broken New York savings banks is carried, the more indignant and hopeless the depositors become, and the larger the deficiencies. The former President of the German Up-Town Savings Bank is shown to have been in the habit of making loans to his personal friends on worthless securities. The counsel of the bank appropriated to his own use $38,735 which he had collected for the bank. Large amounts of Southern and county bonds which were rated in his assets at par, are worthless. The Mutual Benefit Savings Bank is in the hands of a Receiver, who refuses to give the depositors any information about its condition, and these unfortunate creditors have appointed an expert to ascertain what their prospects are for dividends. The Receiver, W. F. Aldrich, is stated by the New York *Sun* to have been, when connected with the State Banking Department, one of the Examiners who reported the Third Avenue Savings Bank sound, when it was insolvent. The People's Savings Bank has assets of about $57,000, to meet $180,000. The Receiver of this bank bluffed the representative of the depositors with the remark that when he wanted him he would send for him, and the Receiver's lawyer gave him the desolating information that a bank which could pay 50 per cent in these times was doing remarkably well! The books of the Third Avenue Savings Bank show that a deficiency of $225,000 was known to the Trustees in 1872. Their bond for $176,000, cannot be enforced till 1883.

SCARCITY OF GOLD IN BALTIMORE.

There is so little cash gold in Baltimore that importers there have difficulty in obtaining enough to pay duties with. The *American* says:

It is hardly credible, but it is a fact, that one importer who wanted $50 visited four brokers' offices before he could secure that small amount. Those who wish larger amounts have to wait until they can, through their correspondents, buy gold notes in New York. The Committee of Baltimore sugar-importers who recently visited Washington in reference to drawbacks on sugars called the attention of Treasurer New to the trouble that existed here on account of the Sub-Treasurer having discontinued the sale of gold memorandum checks. They urged upon Mr. New the necessity that existed for affording them relief, and he promised that he would see what could be done.

GROWTH OF TAXATION.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* is compiling comparative statistics of the growth of taxation and population, national, State, and local. The list is as follows: "Ordinary expenditures of the United States Government" in 1874 and 1860, exclusive of interest on debt.

	1874.	1860.
War Department	$ 42,313,927	$16,472,202
Navy Department	30,932,587	11,514,649
Civil expenses	17,627,115	6,077,008
Miscellaneous	50,596,414	20,708,233
Indians	6,692,462	2,991,121
Pensions	29,038,414	1,100,802
Foreign intercourse	1,508,064	1,146,143
Total	$178,618,983	$60,010,158
Interest on debt	107,119,815	3,177,314
Population	44,000,000	31,443,321
Increase of "ordinary" expenditures	200 per cent	
Increase of population	40 per cent	

NEW YORK STATE.

State tax levy—in 1875	$ 15,727,482
State tax levy—in 1860	4,376,164
Increase	$ 11,351,318
Population in 1875	4,916,604
Population in 1860	3,880,735
Increase in taxation	260 per cent
Increase in population	28 per cent

NEW YORK CITY.

Local taxes in 1874	$ 24,300,430
Local taxes in 1860	6,085,448
Increase since 1860	$ 18,214,982
Population in 1874	1,100,000
Population in 1860	805,651
Increase in local taxes	300 per cent
Increase in population	36 per cent

MASSACHUSETTS.

Taxation in 1874	$28,700,605
Taxation in 1860	7,600,501
Increase in taxation	$21,100,104
Population in 1875	1,651,652
Population in 1860	1,231,066
Increase in taxation	277 per cent
Increase in population	34 per cent

CITY OF BOSTON.*

Taxation in 1874	$12,629,947
Taxation in 1860	3,050,367
Increase in taxation	$ 9,579,580
Population in 1875	364,880
Population in 1861	247,496
Increase in taxation	314 per cent
Increase in population	47 per cent

*In the figures of taxation for 1861 and of population for 1860, the Cities of Roxbury and Charlestown and the Towns of Brighton and West Roxbury, which were not at that time annexed to Boston but were at the subsequent dates, are included, so as to make the comparison even.

We have the corresponding figures for Illinois, which are:

State tax levy in 1875	$3,256,620
State tax levy in 1860	2,523,536
Increase	$ 733,084
Population in 1875	3,039,891
Population in 1860	1,711,951
Increase	1,327,940
Increase in taxation	28 per cent
Increase in population	77½ per cent

We have already called attention editorially to the difference in favor of Illinois in these comparisons, which are obvious.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Gold opened at 114⅛, fell off to 113⅝, and closed at 113⅜. Carrying rates, 1, 1½, 2, 4, and 5 per cent. Loans were also made flat. There were some sales of long gold to-day, and a disposition among the room speculators to sell the market in anticipation of the January disbursements. Hence the weakness. The failure of Greene & Cranston, of Providence, attracted some attention, as the firm stood high. The immediate cause of the failure is attributed to advances made to an arms manufacturing company, although it is believed the firm was previously weakened by the failure of the Spragues and Duncan, Sherman & Co.

Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds quiet. In the late afternoon dealings Central Pacific rose to 107¼, Western Pacific brought 100, and Milwaukee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds were firm at 82.

State bonds quiet and prices nominal.

The stock market opened quiet, with a downward tendency. By afternoon prices had declined from ¼ to 1 per cent. Towards the close the market became firmer, and at the close was active and steady. Lake Shore advanced to 61¾, and closed at 61⅛@61¼, Northwest common recovered to 39, and preferred to 55, Michigan Central to 59¾, Western Union to 76⅛, Union Pacific to 75¼, St. Paul to 35⅛, and preferred to 65¾, Pacific Mail rallied to 39¾, but closed at 39⅛@39⅜, other changes slight.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 95,000 shares, of which 8,400 were Erie, 37,400 Lake Shore, 4,300 Northwestern common, 2,200 preferred, 16,000 Pacific Mail, 10,500 Western Union, 2,840 Union Pacific, and 2,600 Michigan Central.

Money, 4@7; prime mercantile paper, 6@8.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $460,000. Customs receipts, $93,000; clearings, $26,000,000.

Sterling exchange, 485@489½.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, decrease, $2,877,900; specie, decrease, $433,600; legal-tenders, decrease, $1,360,400; deposits, decrease, $2,730,900; circulation, increase, $39,700; reserve, decrease, $1,111,275.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	124⅝	New 5s	117⅛
Coupons, '65	116	10-40s, regular	117⅛
New	120⅝	10-40s, coupon	118⅛
Coupons, '67	123⅛	Currencies	122⅝
Coupons, '68	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43½	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	41	Missouri	102¼
Virginia, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union Tel	76	N. J. Central	105⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅛	Rock Island	104⅛
Mariposa	7½	St. Paul	35⅛
Mariposa, pfd	8	St. Paul pfd	65⅛
Adams Express	102¼	Wabash	4½
Wells-Fargo	84	Wabash pfd	7
American Express	57	Fort Wayne	99¼
U. S. Express	59	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	104	Terre Haute pfd	20¼
Erie	15⅝	Chicago & Alton	97⅛
Erie pfd	31	Chicago & Alton pfd	105⅛
Harlem	134	Ohio & Mississippi	16⅛
Harlem pfd	134	Del., Lack & West	119⅛
Michigan Central	59⅝	Atlantic & Pacific Tel	18
Panama	125	Indiana Central	4
U. P. stock	75	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	114⅛
Lake Shore	61⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	20⅛
Illinois Central	96	Central Pac. bonds	7⅛
Clev. & Pittsburg	89⅛	U. P. bonds	105⅛
Northwestern	38⅛	U. P. land-grant	101
Northwestern pfd	54⅛	U. P. sinking-fund	93⅛
C., C., C. & I	58⅛		

MINING STOCKS. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.

Consolidated Virginia	364	Crown Point	30⅛
California	66⅛	Yellow Jacket	103⅛
Segregated Belcher	28	Empire	5⅛
Ophir	46⅛	Alpha	18⅛
Chollar	80	Belcher	34⅛
Savage	14⅛	Confidence	21⅛
Imperial	9	Sierra Nevada	22⅛
Mexican	18⅛	Exchequer	12
Gould & Curry	20⅛	Overman	60⅛
Best & Belcher	59⅛	Justice	28
Hale & Norcross	48⅛	Caledonia	23⅛

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts. 1875.	Receipts. 1874.	Shipments. 1875.	Shipments. 1874.
Flour, brls	9,804	7,195	9,319	9,668
Wheat, bu	58,600	85,000	13,080	5,098
Corn, bu	39,630	55,830	21,159	29,876
Oats, bu	14,921	27,160	18,240	5,397
Rye, bu	3,934	1,510	1,102	
Barley, bu	18,770	12,330	7,315	2,415
Grass seed, lbs	58,590	86,087	75,162	6,352
Flax seed, lbs	253,022	82,500	209,709	
Broom-corn, lbs	22,000	48,000	65,257	500
Cur'd meats, lbs	20,276	180,400	2,128,274	967,336
Beef, brls	146		111	124
Pork, brls	253	1	1,116	560
Lard, lbs	68,090		893,930	142,780
Tallow, lbs	30,290	14,280	45,800	
Butter, lbs	94,921	89,029	47,426	46,741
Dressed hogs	1,148	1,262	324	1,488
Live hogs, No	30,738	22,214	1,760	4,872
Cattle, No	1,320	1,666	1,709	2,059
Sheep, No	2,786	1,250	1,902	764
Hides, lbs	200,296	250,287	263,749	273,550
Highwines, brls	176	547	281	962
Wool, lbs	2,560	35,975	132,700	107,080
Potatoes, bu	685	1,705	355	353
Lumber, No. ft	648,000	129,200	582,100	801,500
Shingles, No	245,000	610,000	285,000	455,000
Lath, No				
Salt, brls	658	225	1,495	1,417
Poultry, lbs	216,968	53,493	127,645	49,992
Poultry, coops	42	73		
Game, pkgs	117	43		
Eggs, pkgs	319	646	308	
Cheese, bxs	1,610	626	496	330
G. apples, brls	141	153		165
Hay, tons	165	230		

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption, 6,633 bu wheat, 952 bu corn, 1,399 bu oats, 762 bu rye, 11,114 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Saturday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 2 cars No. 2 spring, 57 cars No. 2 do, 48 cars No. 3 do, 18 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (127 wheat); 9 cars high mixed corn, 21 cars No. 2 do, 46 cars rejected do, 13 cars no grade (89 corn); 2 cars white oats, 11 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do (14 oats); 9 cars No. 2 rye; 6 cars No. 2 barley, 15 cars No. 3 do, 12 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (34 barley). Total, 273 cars, or 100,000 bu. Inspected out, 16,069 bu wheat, 1,012 bu corn, 2,105 bu oats, 1,536 bu rye, 11,498 bu barley.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Dec. 18, 1875.	Dec. 11, 1875.	Dec. 19, 1874.
Receipts—			
Flour, brls	59,585	68,938	66,652
Wheat, bu	416,049	491,566	440,810
Corn, bu	193,986	125,925	301,792
Oats, bu	80,646	105,485	143,555
Rye, bu	12,846	14,600	6,499
Barley, bu	93,080	73,595	79,770
Dressed hogs, No	2,877	712	7,789
Live hogs, No	151,173	91,412	135,245
Cattle, No	18,143	14,627	11,593
Shipments—			
Flour, brls	47,663	59,839	57,549
Wheat, bu	73,255	150,990	34,517
Corn, bu	76,086	134,724	115,484
Oats, bu	61,496	57,925	14,593
Rye, bu	2,416	4,712	1,375
Barley, bu	35,701	27,072	29,056
Dressed hogs, No	1,001	685	9,676
Live hogs, No	10,529	12,435	22,529
Cattle, No	8,371	8,996	6,398

The following were the exports of flour, wheat, and corn from New York during the past week and the week previous:

	Last week.	Previous week.	Last year.
Flour, brls	35,000	18,500	30,500
Wheat, bu	577,900	443,000	427,775
Corn, bu	115,705	98,300	129,000

The leading produce markets were very irregular on Saturday, with a strong feeling early in some departments, but general weakness in the latter part of the session, as buyers were filled up, and sellers more free. The trading was chiefly speculative, with little demand for shipment.

The demand for dry goods was very moderate, as is to be expected at this stage of the season. In a few departments there was some show of activity, but the general movement was slack. The tenor of prices remains unqualifiedly firm. Groceries were reported quiet and steady. There was a liberal movement in butter, the combined purchases of shippers and the local trade making an aggregate considerably in excess of the receipts; consequently there was a firm feeling among holders, though there was no general effort to advance prices. Cheese was quiet, almost to dullness, and prices showed some irregularity. In the fish market but little was doing. Jobbers of dried fruits report the position of the market unchanged. Continued activity in prunes, currants, raisins, and other imported varieties, was noted, while in domestic dried the movement was again sluggish. Prices were not subjected to any appreciable change. Bagging, leather, paints, and oils were unchanged. The coal and wood markets were firm, as previously quoted.

The demand for lumber has dropped off within the past few days, and the daily business now is about up to the usual average in the winter season. Stocks are larger than in previous years at this time, but the ordinary grades are not in large supply, and consequently are held well up to, and by some dealers above, quotations. There were no alterations in prices of hay, hides, wool, broom-corn, or seeds. Green fruits were quiet, the cold weather being a barrier to trade, but choice stock was held at recent prices, and, though some domestic fruits are rather weak, no material change is likely to occur, at least before the holidays. Poultry and game were in liberal supply and a shade easier. Eggs were unchanged.

A consignment of straight Chicago No. 2 spring was sold in New York on Saturday at $1.18 per bu, which would make it worth about 85½c here, at present freight rates. It has been held through the last sixty days on the seaboard, and would have brought $1.37 at one time. The New York market is demoralized by the large quantities of low grade wheat pressed there for sale, so that buyers are afraid to make an offer for the property.

There is too much track corn coming in to be healthy for the pockets of the owners. There is a glut of sample lots, and they have fallen off 5c in consequence within a few days, during which time corn in store has advanced 2c. It is very convenient to be able to save storage charges, but when too many people want to do it at once the policy becomes "penny wise and pound foolish."

The rain-fall in the United Kingdom, as per weekly record, was, in September, 2.66 inches; October, 4.22 inches; and in November, 2.97 inches; or, in three months, 9.85 inches, of which about one-half, or 4.22 inches, was during October. This heavy rain-fall has prevented the sowing of fall wheat on heavy soils, and the *Mark Lane Express* says there is a wide acreage unsown with wheat, leaving the agriculturist to the uncertainties of spring sowing.

THE SUPPLY OF GRAIN.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail, frozen in on the New York canals, and on the lakes, Dec. 11, 1875:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.	Rye, bu.
†New York	5,883,692	730,369	1,234,741	273,411	99,967
Albany	10,000	4,000	44,000	283,000	12,400
Buffalo	2,100,336	292,375	273,693	25,151	27,191
Chicago	1,843,741	251,344	383,718	321,924	138,040
Milwaukee	2,276,258	15,573	40,424	172,451	6,183
Duluth	59,495	......	......	......	......
Toledo	487,550	217,291	224,037	64,670	1,658
Detroit	157,004	27,282	82,616	28,450	......
*Oswego	400,000	115,000	50,000	191,542	10,000
St. Louis	738,379	109,603	112,995	119,550	26,990
Peoria	6,399	20,987	82,983	5,128	97,843
Boston	1,353	90,329	281,498	70,229	725
Toronto	281,729	750	8,212	97,164	2,540
Montreal, Dec. 1	396,312	88,344	10,201	6,033	......
*Philadelphia	325,000	270,000	105,000	60,000	12,500
*Baltimore	90,981	176,884	65,000	18,520	5,000
Rail ship'nts	246,382	471,295	122,129	296,133	11,282
On N.Y. can'ls and lakes	555,544	120,000	280,000	110,000	......
Afloat N. York harbor	734,350	48,600	195,820	499,741	16,000
W'k Dec. 11, '75	16,585,389	3,049,983	3,567,077	2,632,067	468,249
W'k Dec. 4, '75	16,464,298	3,486,289	3,531,712	2,285,289	465,290
W'k Nov. 27, '75	15,762,136	3,354,860	3,461,799	2,308,373	399,478
W'k Nov. 20, '74	16,004,962	4,318,012	3,786,287	2,822,270	448,294
W'k Nov. 13, '75	14,229,165	4,076,036	3,327,110	3,160,678	480,978
W'k Nov. 6, '75	12,762,910	4,683,832	3,619,473	2,173,626	419,447
W'k Oct. 30, '75	12,319,696	4,951,526	3,191,433	2,045,854	270,835
W'k Dec. 12, '74	12,138,943	3,830,152	2,671,469	2,476,141	204,160

*Estimated.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and easier. The receipts of hogs were not large, but they are usually light on Saturday, and the weekly record shows a considerable improvement in the statistics of packing, while the news from other points was unfavorable. Several failures were reported in the Southern provision trade, and the feeling in Montreal was very unsatisfactory to dealers. Hence a decline in hogs and in product, buyers of both holding off. Leading operators stated it to be their conviction that the market is about to take a radical turn. Packers have been losing 50@80c per hog, and are growing tired, while even with that loss the prices of provisions have ruled so high as to check consumption. The prospects for a downward turn are now considered to be good. The weather of the past month has been splendid for hog feeding, and as it becomes colder the same quantity of food will give less increase of weight, so that it seems probable they will be marketed very freely in future, giving buyers a little more say in the matter of prices than they have had up to date.

STOCKS—The following were the stocks of pork and lard in this city at the dates named:

	Pork, brls.	Lard, tcs.
Dec. 18, 1875	20,680	11,150
Dec. 11, 1875	9,868	8,633
Dec. 4, 1875	2,844	7,015
Nov. 27, 1875	900	5,175
Nov. 20, 1875	606	4,200
Nov. 13, 1875	975	4,677
Nov. 6, 1875	2,300	2,550
Dec. 19, 1874	110,250	40,750

PACKING—The following is the record of packing in Chicago:

Since Nov. 1, 1875	676,153
Same time, 1874	858,482
Same time, 1873	893,865
Same time, 1872	533,153
Same time, 1871	628,776

The Secretary of the Chicago Packers' Association furnishes the following record of packing at the principal points:

Cities.	To date, 1875-'76.	To date, 1874-'5.	Total packing, 1874-'5.
Chicago	676,153	858,482	1,690,348
Cincinnati	295,971	295,557	560,164
St. Louis	150,000	275,000	462,246
Louisville	145,000	255,791	273,118
Milwaukee	85,887	142,582	236,596
Indianapolis	157,710	200,000	278,339
Peoria, Ill	28,500	75,000	112,765
Des Moines	19,000	55,000	74,017
Cedar Rapids	34,027	27,855	54,620
Sabula, Ia	10,410	12,610	37,318
St. Joseph, Mo	22,000	104,000	114,883
Richmond, Ind	19,000	25,000	27,700
Keokuk, Ia	10,000	45,000	72,000

Hogs generally reported of better quality—15 to 20 pounds—except in southern Ohio. Some interior points in Ohio and Indiana report they will close operations next week, with a lighter business than last year. At interior points in Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri, hogs are arriving more freely. The reports from twenty-six points show a shortage in number of about 820,000 hogs as compared with same time last year.

MESS PORK—Was moderately active, but declined about 20c per brl in consequence of large offerings, which were chiefly taken by the shorts. Sales were reported of 1,275 brls cash at $19.25; 1,500 brls seller the month at $19.15@19.25; 11,000 brls seller February at $19.42½@19.60; 2,250 brls seller March at $19.70@19.80; and 750 brls seller April at $20.02½@20.05. Total, 16,775 brls. Also 500 brls extra clear pork at $20.75. The market closed steady at $19.15 cash or seller the year, $19.20@19.25 seller January, $19.40@19.42½ seller February, and $19.70 for March.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.50@17.62½, and extra prime do at $14.25@14.37½.

LARD—Was more active, and declined 7½@10c per 100 lbs, in sympathy with pork, and an easier market in New York, though Liverpool was unchanged. Sales were reported of 400 tcs cash at $12.32½; 500 tcs seller the month at $12.30@12.32½; 6,000 tcs seller February at $12.50@12.55; and 1,500 tcs seller March at $12.65. Total, 8,400 tcs. The market closed quiet at $12.30@12.32½ cash or seller the year, $12.35@12.37½ for January, $12.50@12.52½ for February, and at $12.65 for March.

MEATS—Were quiet and a shade easier, green being quoted ⅛c lower under free offerings, with little demand. Part salted were in fair request, but generally held above the views of buyers. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 7c; 40,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs long clears at 9⅛c; 55 boxes do at 10c; 140,000 lbs green short ribs at 9⅛c; 20,000 lbs do, part cured, at 10c; 300,000 lbs do, seller April, at 10⅜@10 7-10c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 60,000 lbs and 3,500 pcs green hams at 10@10⅛c, for 16 lbs average, and 10⅛c for 14 lbs. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Green	6¾	9⅛	9⅛	10
Part salted	7	9⅜	10	10⅛
Boxed	7¼	10	10¼	10⅜
January, boxed	7⅜	10	10¼	10⅜
March	7⅝	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝
April	7⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝

Long and short clears quoted at 10⅛c cash, and 10⅛c seller January, boxed; green hams, 10@10⅛c; sweet-pickled do, 10¼@11⅛c; Cumberlands, 10⅛c cash or seller January; long cut hams, 10⅛@11⅛c, boxed; bacon hams, 13⅛@14c.

GREASE—Was nominal at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $20.00@21.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8⅛@9c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull but steadier at the recent decline, the firmer feeling in wheat preventing further concessions. One lot was taken for export. Sales were reported of 25 brls winters at $7.25; and 1,195 brls spring extras, partly at $4.50@5.25. Total 1,220 brls. Rye and buckwheat flour were not called for. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $5.00@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.25; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.25@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.25@4.40; and buckwheat do, $5.50@5.75.

BRAN—Was moderately active at the decline of two days preceding. Sales were reported of 70 tons at $9.50@10.00 on track, and $10.00 free on board car.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons fair at $12.50 free on board.

SHORTS—Sales were 10 tons at $10.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Was nominal at $17.00 for coarse on track.

WHEAT—Was active and excited, advancing 1⅛c further, but weakened afterwards, and closed ⅛c lower than on Friday evening. Liverpool was quoted firmer, and a better demand was reported from New York, which called out a sharp inquiry here, chiefly from shorts, who were afraid of an extensive advance. The line of shorts put out during the recent weakness by parties who anticipated a drop to 90c, or perhaps to 85c, was a very large one,—so large that the market has seldom been so much oversold as now,—and if anything should occur to cause a general rush to fill, the competition would be close enough to force an important rise in prices. Many took the alarm on Saturday, but the wheat was fed out so freely by some of the longs—two operators selling nearly 1,000,000 bu between them—that the demand flagged, and the market turned downward. The lower grades were quiet, and closed nominally lower than indicated by the sales. Seller January opened at 98⅛c, advanced to 99⅛c, receded to 98⅛c, rose to 99c, and declined to 97⅞c, closing at 97⅞c. Seller February sold at 98c@$1.00, closing at 98⅛c. Seller May sold at $1.06⅛@1.08, closing at the inside. Seller the month was almost nominal at 97@98⅛c, closing with cash No. 2 at 97c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.03; 26,800 bu No. 2 do at 98@98⅛c; 9,400 bu No. 3 do at 79⅛@79⅝c; 8,000 bu rejected do at 64@65⅛c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 66@82c. Total, 45,400 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet, and irregular, No. 1 being unchanged, while No. 2 was higher. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at $1.12; 2,000 bu No. 2 at $1.00; 400 bu by sample at $1.15, and 400 bu do at $1.03. Total, 3,200 bu. We note an increasing demand for the supply of Western mills, in Ohio, Indiana, and even in Iowa, though the market was quiet on Saturday.

CORN—Was less active, and averaged about ⅛c lower, cash lots declining 1c per bu, diminishing the premium to ⅛c, though New York was firm, and Liverpool was unchanged. The receipts here were larger, and that fact induced buyers to hold off for a decline, the general opinion being that cold weather will bring in merchantable corn much more freely than heretofore. There was less inquiry for lots in store, and the offerings of lots on track were in excess of the demand. The advance of the preceding day also made sellers for future more numerous. Seller the month, or year, opened at 49c, and sold at 49⅛c, declined to 48⅛c, and closed at 48⅛c. Seller January sold at 44⅛@44⅛c, closing at 44⅛c. Seller February sold at 43⅛@44⅛c; and seller May at 46⅛@46⅛c, both closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 closed at 49c asked. Cash sales were reported of 22,600 bu No. 2 at 49@50c; 6,400 bu old rejected at 43c; 400 bu new do at 35c; 2,400 bu do in special bin at 39c; 800 bu no grade at 35c; 400 bu ears at 40c; 5,800 bu do at 42c delivered (part to arrive); and 37,600 bu by sample at 35@41c. Total, 76,400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet, averaging about ⅛c higher. The market opened firm at the advance of Friday evening, but subsequently declined ⅛@⅛c in sympathy with corn, and in consequence of larger offerings. Some deliveries were made, but there was very little doing either in options or cash. Seller the month sold at 30½c early, and closed at 30¼@30½c. Seller January opened at 30½@30¼c, and closed at 30¼c. February ranged from 31@30¾c, and May from 34⅛@34⅛c, both closing at the lowest figures. Cash No. 2 closed at 30⅛c, selling early at 30½c. Rye and oats were nominal at 26½@27c. Cash sales were reported of 15,000 bu No. 2 at 30½@30½c; 7,200 bu by sample, at 29@36c, on track; 4,800 bu do at 30@33c free on board. Total, 27,000 bu.

RYE—Was in moderate request at unchanged prices. Fresh No. 2 sold at 68½c, and rejected was quoted at 65c in favorite localities. Options were inactive and nominally unchanged. Cash sales include 1,600 bu No. 2 at 68½c, and 400 bu by sample at 70c on track. Total, 2,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and weak, averaging about 1c lower than on Friday. The receipts were a little larger and a good deal of cash, that had been delivered the previous evening and early Saturday, was thrown on the market, which broke under the weight, and closed weak, the trading all through the session having been light. Cash sold early at 87½c, then at 87c, and at the very close at 86½c. December ranged and closed about the same as cash. January sold at 84½@85c, and February at 83½@85c, closing easy at the inside. The lower grades were dull and weak under large receipts, No. 3 closing at 50@51c, and rejected at 37@40c. Samples were in heavy supply, and almost unsalable. Cash sales were reported of 15,400 bu No. 2 at 86½@87½c; 1,600 bu No. 3 (A. D. & Co.'s) at 50c, and 400 bu do. (N. S.) at 51c, 2,400 bu by sample at 42c@$1.00 on track. Total, 19,800 bu.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.20.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair order demand and steady. The offerings are liberal, consisting chiefly of low and medium grades: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; hurl, 7@8½c; choice medium, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5@6c; fair inside and covers, 4½@5c; inferior, 3½@4c; crooked, 3@5c.

BUTTER—There was a good demand, both from the local and Eastern trade, and the market displayed a fairly steady tone. Of late the receipts have been comparatively light, and within the past two or three weeks much of the accumulation of the earlier weeks of the season has been worked off. This gives holders confidence, and full prices are being demanded. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 18@25c.

BAGGING—In this market there were no visible changes, either in the character of the demand or in prices. Orders, as heretofore, were for small amounts, and were promptly filled at former quotations: Stark A, 27c; Lewiston, 25½c; Montaup, 25½c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 24c; Amoskeag, 24½c; burlap-bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do, 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Sales were on a basis of previous quotations. There was no appearance of activity in the demand, and the market had an undertone of weakness. Quotations are 8@10c for common to fair, and 11@13c for good to fancy factory.

COAL—Trade was better than for some time previous, the cold weather of the past two or three days having called out an increased amount of orders. Prices remain as before: Lehigh, $10.50; Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Blossburg, $7.50@8.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were dull and easy at the recent decline, the packers generally being well provided for. Sales were reported of 3 cars pork barrels at $1.00@1.05, and 2 cars lard tierces at $1.25. It is understood that the supply of cooperage in the country is not large, and that the recent decline was due chiefly to the fact that some lots held here were forced on the market.

DRESSED HOGS—Were less active, and about 12½c lower, owing to larger receipts and the weakness in the live product. The receipts were over 1,100 head, the largest yet reported for any one day of the present season, and shippers were holding back, leaving the local trade to do much of the trading. Heavy lots sold at $8.22½@8.25, and mixed at $8.12½; pigs sold at $7.50. Sales, 411 head and 1 car at $8.12½ for hogs, and $7.50 for pigs.

FISH—Only a small volume of business was accomplished in the fish market. The few orders received were filled within the range of the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½ brl, $5.50; No. 2 do, $5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½ brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½ brl, $7.75@8.00; family mackerel, ½ brl, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank cod-fish, $5.75@6.00; George's cod-fish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@8.75; do ½ brl, $4.50@4.75; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do ½ brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 44@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½ brl, $8.25@8.50.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Activity again characterized the movement in imported fruits, and at the extreme low prices now ruling there is a firm tone to the market. No improvement in the market for domestic dried was observable. Orders were few for limited amounts. Nuts were in good demand. FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 16@17c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 7¼@7½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@13c; raisins, layers, new, $3.05@3.15; loose Muscatel, new, $3.40@3.50; Valencia, 11½@11¾c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 25@27c; lemon-peel, 18@19c; orange-peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; Indiana and Illinois, 9½@9¾c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12½@13c; raspberries, 36@37c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 21@21½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16c; do, old, 14@15c; Grenoble walnuts, 12@13c; Brazils, 8½@9c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 9@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were rather quiet, owing to the continued cold weather, which makes it difficult to move the fruit without its freezing. A good trade is expected during the holiday season, and choice fruit is held at recent prices: Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.00 per case; lemons, $5.00@7.50 per box; winter apples, $3.00@3.50 per brl from store; cranberries, $9.50@11.00 per brl; Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg or $10.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—There was a steadier tone to the coffee market, and holders seem to think there will be no further decline at present. Sugars remain firm at the current prices for a number of days past. In sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and soaps there was a fair movement at about steady figures. Quotations remain as follows:

RICE—Rangoon, 7c; Carolina, 7½@8c; Louisiana, 7@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 33@34c; Java No. 2, 30@31c; choice to fancy Rio, 25@25½c; good to prime do, 24¼@24½c; common to fair, 23½@24c; roasting, 21@22½c; Singapore Java, 26@27½c; Costa Rica, 24@26c; Maracaibo, 25@26c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11½c; granulated, 11½@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10¾c; do No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10½c; extra C, 9¾c; C No. 2, 9¾c; yellow C No. 1, 9½c; choice brown, 9@9½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@8½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7¾@9c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice old, 55@60c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@50c; do choice new, 70@75c; prime do, 60@65c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses 38@42c; blackstrap, 31@32c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 19½@20½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 7½@9c; do corn, 7@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do silver gloss, 9½@9½c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—The receipts were larger, and the market a little more active, but at easier prices. Local feeders were the only buyers: No. 1 timothy, $15.50@16.00; No. 2 do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.75; No. 1 prairie, $8.00@8.50; slough, $7.00@7.50.

HIGHWINES—Were in fair demand and steady at the recent decline. Sales were 250 brls at $1.10 per gallon. New York was quoted down to $1.16.

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and steady. Green city butchers', 5½@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 7½c; part cured, 7c; green salted kip, 7½c; green frozen, 6c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint dry hide kip and calf, 15@15½c; dry salted hides, 12@12½c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stocks brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

IRON AND STEEL—Continue in moderate demand at the ruling rates. Common iron, 2½c rates, horse shoe iron, 4@4½c; Norway iron 7@8c; Norway nail rods, 9@9½c; English spring steel, 9@11c; American cast spring steel, 11@13c; steel tire, ⅝ inch, 8@10c; tool steel, American, cast, 16c; do English, 22c.

LUMBER—Was rather quiet. Small orders were received from the country, but the cold weather has checked out-door work, thus reducing the demand for pine stuff. Prices remain as before, and are not likely to change immediately.

First and second clear	$40.00@42.00
Third clear, 1 inch	35.00@37.00
Third clear, thick	38.00@....
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	32.00@35.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@....
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@37.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

OILS—There were no price changes in this market. A quiet business was in progress at the quotations following: Carbon (standard white), 115 deg. test, 12½@12¾c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 13½@13¾c; do head-light, 175 deg., 16½@17c; extra winter lard oil, $1.08@1.10; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 45@47c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Dressed poultry was rather slow for Saturday and easier, the offerings being larger, and generally frozen. The fine stock had been picked up on the previous day or early in the morning, chiefly by shippers, though the local trade took a fair proportion. Game was abundant and prairie chickens and venison met with a good demand at unaltered prices: Chickens, dressed, 7@9c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 8½@11½c; ducks, dressed, 10@12c; geese, dressed, $7.00@10.00; prairie chickens, $5.50@6.00; partridges, $3.75; quail, $2.00; mallard ducks, $3.50; wild turkeys, 14@16c; venison, saddles, 12½@14c; do carcasses, 8@9c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. The stock cannot be handled without great risk of freezing, but there is little inquiry anyway, as small grocers are supplied as well as the large retailers. Store lots were quoted at 35@40c.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firm at $2.00@2.25. Clover sold readily at $7.40 for prime medium, and mammoth was quoted at $7.50. Flax was steady at $1.45@1.47½ for good crushing seed. Hungarian sold at 45@51c, and millet was quoted at 40@50c.

SALT—Was in moderate request and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Met with a satisfactory inquiry, and the market again presented an unqualifiedly firm tone. We repeat our quotations of Friday as follows: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 38@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@35c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—Remains firm at $8.50 for maple, $7.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs—delivered.

WOOL—Was quiet and little better than nominal: Tub-washed, prime, 50@52c; do, poor to good, 44@48c; washed fleece, fine, good conditioned, 40@42c; washed medium, do, 43@45c; do, coarse, 38@40c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@30c; do, medium, 31@33c; do, coarse, 28@30c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—			
Monday	3,995	18,038	2,396
Tuesday	5,369	21,319	5,365
Wednesday	3,895	26,077	4,429
Thursday	2,796	33,808	3,704
Friday	1,320	30,738	2,786
Saturday	500	17,000	500
Total	17,875	146,978	19,180
Last week	14,802	101,980	9,414
Same week in 1874	11,514	131,900	14,721
Shipments—			
Monday	947	1,752	858
Tuesday	577	1,261	3,089
Wednesday	2,104	1,738	3,007
Thursday	1,996	1,602	1,888
Friday	1,709	1,760	1,902
Total	7,333	8,113	10,744

CATTLE—The past week's receipts were some 3,073 in excess of the previous week, while in comparison with the corresponding week of last year we find an increase of 6,361 head. In the light of the foregoing figures it will scarcely be necessary to state that the market was largely overstocked, and that the inevitable result was a general and quite marked depreciation in values. Not only had sellers the excessive receipts to contend with, but the position of the markets below was most demoralizing. At New York prices are reported to have touched the lowest point for twelve years, while Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and the less important points, were all lower by a ¼@½c than at the close of the previous week; and numerous as have been the unfavorable market-weeks of the past season, the one under review may fairly be set down as the most unsatisfactory of the year. Perhaps an exception ought to be made in the case of extra beeves, the decline in which was very slight, owing to the meagre offerings. Medium to good grades suffered most. The decline in the latter reached ½@¾c, and in instances was even greater. At the reduced rates there was during the closing days of the week a fairly active movement, but after all orders had been filled there still remained a two or three days' supply of stock, and the outlook for the ensuing week—and indeed for the remainder of the year—is not auspicious for the selling interest. The range of the market was $2.00@9.00. Bulls and scalawag lots sold at $2.00@2.50, and a few Christmas steers at $7.00@9.00. The prevailing prices were, for cows, $2.60@3.25, and for fair to choice steers, $3.75@5.50. There were few sales above $5.25. Stockers were in light demand, with sales principally at $3.00@3.50 for averages of from 800 to 1,000 lbs. There was a small volume of sales on Saturday at unsettled and irregular prices.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$5.25@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.50
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.40@4.00

HOGS—The arrivals during the past week amounted to 146,978, or 44,998 more than for the previous week, and 15,078 more than for the corresponding week of last year. It was the most active week of the packing season thus far, local cutters for the first time since the beginning of the season's work taking hold with some show of confidence. Many of those who earlier in the season ridiculed the idea of a short hog crop are now prone to acknowledge that there is an undoubted deficiency, and the increased demand growing out of the changed views of buyers carried up prices 15@20c per 100 lbs, despite the very pronounced increase in the receipts. Up to Friday each day's arrivals had been closed out, but that day the stock trains (owing to the severe weather of the night before) were late in reaching the yards, and at the opening of trade sellers attempted to establish a further sharp advance, at which some of the buyers withdrew from the market, and about one-half of the day's supply had to be carried over to Saturday. The stale hogs with the fresh receipts made a too liberal supply for the closing day, and prices eased off about 10c. Saturday's sales were at $6.85@7.15 for common to choice packing hogs, and at $7.00@7.30 for shipping grades—the latter figure for extra Philadelphia hogs. The range of prices one year ago was $4.50@5.10.

SHEEP—The receipts were large, but there was a more than ordinarily good demand, and the market had a firm tone until near the close, when there was a decline of 20@30c in common and medium qualities. The prevailing prices were $4.00@4.50 for common to medium, and $4.75@5.50 for good to choice. Extra sold in a few instances at $6.00@6.25, and fancy Christmas sheep at $6.50@7.50. Closing quotations were $3.75@5.50 for common to choice.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—HOGS—Active and firm, and higher for best grades; shipping, $6.40@6.70; packing, $6.90@7.25; extra, $7.30@7.35.

CATTLE—Native beef steers, $3.00@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; native stock steers, $2.25@4.37½; Texans, all kinds, $2.00@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 7,100; cattle, 440.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—12 m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 24s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—No. 1, 33s 6d; No. 2, 33s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 88s. Lard, 59s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—5 p. m.—AMERICAN BACON—Short clear, 54s 6d; long clear, 52s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 18—Evening.—CONSOLS—For money, 93; account, 93 15-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—65s, 104¾; 67s, 106¾; 10-40s, 105¾; new 5s, 105; New York Central, 96; Erie, 13¾; preferred, 27.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 12s 3d@12s 6d.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—RENTES—65f 80c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 18.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 99⅝.

ANTWERP, Dec. 18.—PETROLEUM—29¼.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Wool unchanged. Although buyers have not been quite so numerous the past week a fair business has been done for the season, transactions being chiefly in domestics; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 46½@48c; X and XX Michigan fleeces have been more inquired for; X sold at 44@45c; Wisconsin and Indiana wools sold more freely at 42@45c. The demand is almost exclusively for fine wools. Scarcely any medium or No. 1 fleeces have been sold, but the stock is quite small. Combing and delaine fleeces continue to be held quite firmly, and are scarce at 50@65c; washed, 43@49½c; unwashed, pulled wool has been arriving quite freely, and has met with a better demand; sales principally at 40@45c for superfine and X; a lot of choice Eastern super at 47½@52½c.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Demand less active; sales 8,150 bales; prices steady until late in the day, when they were easier; middlings, 12¾@12⅞c; good middlings, 13⅛@13⅜c. Receipts, net, 7,484 bales; gross, 7,910; exports, to the Continent, 939; coastwise, 12; to Great Britain, 1,607; stock, 220,762. The report of overland movement for the quarter ending Nov. 30, made up by Secretary Buck, of the National Exchange, shows a net movement by rail across the Continent, direct from producers, of 235,738 bales; 81,835 have been shipped overland direct to mills, and 86,812 were in transit by various overland routes to Eastern delivery ports at the close of November. The total supply from this year's crop during the quarter, including receipts of ports overland, direct to mills and cotton in transit overland to Eastern delivery ports, was 1,699,673. Total takings for Northern consumption during the quarter, 315,975.

MOBILE, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 12¾@12⅞c; low middlings, 11½c; good ordinary, 10¾@11c; net receipts, 4,276 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,610; to the Continent, 4,025; coastwise, 240; sales, 1,500; stock, 62,935.

GALVESTON, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Quiet; middlings, 13½c; low middlings, 12⅜@12½c; good ordinary, 11⅜@11½c; net receipts, 3,150 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,828; sales, 1,000; stock, 63,277.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—COTTON—Quiet and lower to sell; middlings, 12¾c; low middlings, 12¼c; good ordinary, 11½c; net receipts, 4,720 bales; gross, 4,970; exports to Great Britain, 2,205; sales, 1,780; stock, 95,127.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The package trade continued quiet except in brown sheetings, plaid prints, and low grade cotton flannels, which were fairly active and steady. Shirting, prints, and cambrics in fair demand. Low fancy cassimeres and shirtings taken by clothiers in moderate amounts. Worsted coatings quiet. Holiday handkerchiefs, embroideries, etc., in fair request.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 18.—Petroleum quiet and steady; crude, $1.70 at Parker's; refined, 12¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat market firm, with a very moderate export and milling demand; sales 41,000 bu at 98c@$1.02 for rejected spring; $1.02@1.18 for ungraded spring; $1.09@1.10 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.11@1.12 for No. 3 Milwaukee; No. 2 Chicago, nominal; $1.24@1.26 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.31@1.33 for No. 1 spring; $1.15@1.32 for new and old winter red Western; $1.16@1.40 for do amber Western, and $1.30@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet, at 88@90c for Western; 93@95c for State; and 90c for Canada in bond. Barley dull and unchanged. Corn steady with moderate export and home trade inquiry. Sales of 46,000 bushels at 76½c for sail Western mixed; 77c for high-mixed and yellow western; 74½c for inferior old Western mixed afloat; 75c nominal for steam Western mixed, and 65@71c for new Western mixed. Oats steady and quiet; sales 38,000 bu at 44@49c for mixed Western and State; and 46@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 10⅜@11c for long clear. Lard firm; sales 200 tcs at 13 1-16c for prime steam.

WHISKY—Market lower; sales 50 brls at $1.16 per gallon; also 50 brls alcohol at $2.18, regular.

GROCERIES—Sugar market unchanged with limited inquiry; fair to good refining is quoted at 8⅛@8⅜c; prime at 8½c; Nos. 10 and 12 Havana at 8½@8⅝c. The coffee market continues dull and nominal; Rio quoted at 18@20½c in gold, and Maracaibo at 19½@21½c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules firm; in moderate demand; country and city quoted at 10@10⅛c.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Unchanged, with a very moderate export and home and trade demand; receipts, 15,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $4.25@4.75; common to good extra, $5.00@5.50; good to choice, $5.55@6.00; white wheat extra, $6.05@7.00; extra Ohio, $5.10@7.40; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.75@9.00. Rye flour unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Steady; Western, $3.35@3.70.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 52,000 bu; opened a shade firmer and closed quiet; rejected spring, $1.00; ungraded do, $1.02@1.15; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.18; No. 1 Minneapolis afloat, at $1.32; winter red Western, new, $1.23@1.29½; white do, $1.38@1.45; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.09; amber Michigan, $1.25; No. 3 do, $1.11; No. 1 Minnesota, Milwaukee, and Sheboygan, $1.31@1.33. Rye quiet; Western, 88@90c; State, 93@95c; Canadian in bond, 90c. Barley market dull. Corn quiet and steady; receipts, 48,000 bu; Western mixed, sail, 76½c; high-mixed and yellow Western, 77c; old Western mixed, inferior, afloat, 74½c; white Western, new, 64@72c. Oats steady; receipts, 11,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 44@50c; white Western, 46@51c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged.

HAY—Firm; shipping, 80c.

HOPS—Steady; New York State, Eastern and Western, 10@15c; California, 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio firm. Rice quiet. Molasses quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; crude, 7½c; refined, 12¾@13c; cases, 16¾@19½c; naphtha, 8½@9¾c.

STRAINED RESIN—$1.70@1.75.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—37c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28½@30c.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande, light, middling, and heavy weights, $25.00@25.50; California do, $23.50@25.00; common do, $23.50@26.00.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull; new mess jobbing at $21.00. Beef quiet; middles quiet and unchanged. Lard—Market dull and easier; prime steam, 13@13 1-16c; January, 13¼c.

BUTTER—Choice steady; others heavy; Western, 16@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 6@12½c.

WHISKY—Lower; $1.15½@1.16.

METALS—Manufactured copper steady; Ingot Lake quiet but steady at 23¾@23½c. Iron—Scotch pig quiet but steady at 29½@33c; American do dull and drooping at 17@23c; Russia sheeting, 12½c.

NAILS—Quiet; cut, $2.90@3.00; clinch, $4.50@5.50; horse-shoe No. 8, 20@26c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—PETROLEUM—Refined held at 12¾@12½c.

SEEDS—Clover, 11@12½c. Timothy, $2.60@2.75. Flax, $1.60.

FLOUR—Market dull; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, $5.75@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.75; high grades, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat inactive; Pennsylvania red, $1.35@1.40; Western do, $1.15; Pennsylvania amber, $1.41@1.42; white, $1.42@1.50. Rye, 85@95c. Corn—Yellow, old, 72@73c; new, 65@64c. Oats firm; white, 45@52c; mixed, 42@45c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher, at $22.25. Beef hams, $20.00@22.50; smoked do, $15.00@15.50; pickled do, $12.00@12.50. Lard, 13@13½c.

WHISKY—Western, $1.16.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm, with good supply; Western, fine, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Weak; Western, fresh, 30@31c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Steady, with moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.35; No. 3 do, $1.23¾; No. 1 white Michigan, old, $1.30; do, regular, $1.26½; No. 2 white Michigan, $1.13; extra do, $1.34; No. 1 amber Michigan, 99c; No. 3 red, $1.02½; rejected red, 88c. Corn steady, with fair demand; high mixed, 56c; new, 49½c; January, 48½c; low mixed, 53c; new, 48½c; no grade new, 46c. Oats dull and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—Steady, with moderate demand at $7.15@7.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady, with moderate demand at $8.00@8.20.

BRAN—12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 red fall, $1.40@1.41; No. 3 do, $1.27. Corn in good demand at full prices; No. 2 mixed, 42@42½c cash; 42½@42⅝c December. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33½c cash. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye steady and unchanged at 66½@67c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market dull at $19.75. Lard steady at $12.37½ here and up-country. Bulk meats—Demand light, but holders firm; business very small. Green meats steady and unchanged. Bacon—Market dull; only small jobbing sales; hams, in pickle, 11c, up-country.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 300 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, $1.28@1.30. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 48@49c. Oats quiet but steady at 38@42c. Rye—Market dull at 75@80c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $20.25@20.50. Lard generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; steam, $12.45@12.50 cash, latter delivered; kettle, $13.25@13.50. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats quiet but firm; buyers and sellers apart; shoulders offering at 7c; sides, 10c, asking ½c higher; hams sold at 10⅛@10½c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1.11.

BUTTER—Market dull.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 2 Western red, $1.32@1.33; Pennsylvania red, $1.33; other grades unchanged. Corn fairly active; Western mixed, old, 67c; new, 65c. Oats firm and quiet; Western, white, 45@50c; mixed, 43@45c. Rye quiet and lower at 80@85c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm, and unchanged. Pork, new, $21.50. Lard dull and unchanged.

BUTTER—Active and firm; Western extras, 29@30c; firsts, 26@28c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.16@1.16¼.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1.05@1.20. Corn active and firmer at 44@56c. Oats quiet, but steady, at 38@42c. Rye—Market dull at 78@80. Hay quiet, but firm, at $10.00@18.00.

PROVISIONS—Large export demand; new mess pork, $21.50. Bacon, clear rib, 13½c; bulk shoulders, 7½@7¾c; clear rib, 10½c; clear, 10½@11c, loose. Lard, tierce, $14.25; kegs, $14.75@15.00.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged at $1.11.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and heavy. Corn—Quiet; 10 cars new arrival at 58c. Oats offered at 37c; no buyers. Rye quiet; 2,000 bu Milwaukee at about 78c. Barley quiet; 5,000 bu at $1.05; 2,000 bu do at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 18.—GRAIN—Flour dull and weak. Wheat weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.04½; No. 2 Milwaukee, 98½c; January, 94½c; February, $1.00½; No. 3, 83½c. Corn scarce and higher; No. 2, 55@56c. Oats inactive and easier; No. 2, 30@31c. Barley excited and higher; No. 1, January, $1.00; No. 2, 85c. Rye steady with fair demand; No. 1, 71½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and weak. Mess pork, $19.25. Prime lard, 12½@13c. Sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c; dry salted shoulders, 6½c, loose; middles, 10½@10¾c, boxed.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 80,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 18.—CORN-MEAL—Stronger at $2.70@2.75.

HAY—In good supply and dull; sales of prime at $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Dry-salt meats—No shoulders; clear rib sides, 10½@10¾c; clear sides, 11c. Bacon—No shoulders on hand; clear rib sides and clear, 12½c.

COFFEE—Dull; ordinary, 17½@18½c; fair, [illegible]; good to prime, 20@21½c. Other articles unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—FLOUR—Demand confined to small lots; Western superfine, $4.25@4.75; common extras, $5.00@5.75; Wisconsin extras, [illegible]; Minnesota extras, $6.00@7.00; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.25; Illinois, [illegible]; St. Louis, $7.00@9.00; fancy Minnesota, [illegible]@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn dull, with moderate demand at [illegible]; new mixed and yellow, 77@80c; old mixed, [illegible]. Oats, 45@50½c for No. [illegible] mixed and No. 2 white.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

Leave. / Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton
a Omaha Night Express
a Freeport & Dubuque Express
a Freeport & Dubuque Express
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)
b Milwaukee Mail
b Milwaukee Express
b Milwaukee Passenger
b Milwaukee Passenger
b Green Bay Express
b Madison & Elroy Express
b St. Paul & Winona Express
b Marquette Express
b Geneva Lake Express
b Geneva Lake Express
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Lake-st., Tremont House.

Mail (via main line)
Day Express
Kalamazoo Accommodation
Atlantic Express (daily)
Night Express
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.
Morning Express
Night Express
*Sunday Ex. † Saturday and Sunday Ex.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line.
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas
Peoria Day Express
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.
Mail, via main line
Special N. Y. Express
Atlantic Express, daily
Michigan Accommodation
Night Express

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.
Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger
All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

St. Louis Express
St. Louis Fast Line
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.
Springfield and Peoria Express
Springfield Night Express
Peoria and Keokuk Express
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express
Gilman Passenger

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

Mail and Express
Ottawa and Streator Passenger
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.
Texas Express
Aurora Passenger
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.
Aurora Passenger
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.
Downer's Grove Accommodation
Downer's Grove Accommodation
Downer's Grove Accommodation
*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.
Depot, Exposition Building. Ticket Office, [illegible] Clark-st., corner of Washington.

Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars
Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.
From Central Depot, foot Lake-st., and depot foot Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.
From Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.
From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot.

Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Day Express
Pacific Express
Fast Line
Mail
* Sunday excepted. ‡ Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.
Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and from depot corner of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

Accommodation
Morning Express
Evening Express
*Sundays excepted. ‡Daily.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex.
Peru Accommodation
Night Express

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between [illegible] T. Cutting and James W. Ellsworth, and between John T. Cutting and Henry E. Ellsworth, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due [illegible] against the late firm to be presented at once for payment. All accounts due late firm must be paid without delay, both parties being authorized to collect and receipt. James W. Ellsworth associates himself with [illegible] Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, and J. T. Cutting will continue in the coal business.

JOHN T. CUTTING.
H. E. ELLSWORTH.

By JAMES W. ELLSWORTH, Attorney in fact.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest on City Bonds.

City of Chicago coupons due January 1, 1876, will be paid at the City Treasurer's Office if presented prior to the 25th inst. Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York, as usual.

S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

Chicago, Dec. 18, 1875.

TAXES! TAXES!! TAXES!!!

Town of Lake taxes for 1875 now due and payable at the office of the Town Collector, Room [illegible] Salle-st.

[illegible]
Collector Town of Lake.

FOREIGN.

The Reported Rupture in the French Cabinet Denied.

More Puzzling Stories Regarding the Dynamite Horror at Bremerhaven.

Thompson Was Not the Fiend's Name, and His Confession Was False.

The Salier Not Liable to Be Launched Among the Clouds.

The Prince of Wales in Ceylon---His Programme Troubled with Cholera.

FRANCE.

NOBODY MAD.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the reports of a Cabinet crisis and Ministerial resignations are premature.

WINTRY WEATHER AT PARIS.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—The wintry weather of yesterday still continues, and snow has fallen all day, accompanied by frost. The skate-sellers are furbishing up their goods, and the *Cercle des Patineurs* is already debating when it shall hold its grand *fete de nuit*; but, as some one has observed, directly the day, or rather night, is fixed, a thaw sets in.

Passing along the Boulevards this afternoon, I noticed several cabs bearing the inscription, "*Voiture Chauffee*," but I was unable to try this inviting system, as the vehicles in question were occupied. Indeed, how to keep warm seems the engrossing theme with every one. The furriers are doing a roaring trade, while the Ulster coats have managed to survive the ridicule heaped upon them when they first made their appearance on this side of the Channel, and may now be counted by hundreds in the streets and tailors' windows. Strange to say, the snow keeps no one indoors, not even the ladies, who seem delighted at an opportunity for displaying their new cloaks, jackets, and dresses, trimmed with sable, sealskin, and other furs, which I take to be the reigning fashion. No serious carriage accidents are as yet reported, but falling horses may be seen in almost every thoroughfare, more especially in the hilly quarters. Snow, too, is falling all over France, and already lies thick on the mountains. In the south the roads are blocked in many places, while there are hard frosts at Lyons, Perpignan, Beziers, Carcassone, and other localities.

Nevertheless the weather does not prevent the commercial public from preparing for the New Year, and more than 800 applications have already been made for space to erect the *Baraques du Nouvel An*, as the stalls where cheap presents may be bought are called.

GERMANY.

NO DYNAMITE ON BOARD THE SALIER.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 19.—The steamer Salier, which replaced the Mosel, took on board here sixty of the passengers saved from the Deutschland and sailed for New York. The authorities of the port took every precaution to insure the public safety while the Salier remained at the dock, and the German Consul assured the passengers that the steamer's entire cargo had been most rigidly examined.

A report published by the Bremerhaven *Zeitung* that another of Thompson's infernal machines was on board the Salier proves without foundation. In addition to a thorough search of her hold and cargo at Bremerhaven before the Salier left that port, a German detective carefully examined her French and English freight while she was at Southampton, and found nothing dangerous on board.

FURTHER COMPLICATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Owners of the blockade-runner Old Dominion, in a letter to the press, state that the Captain of the ship at the time Thompson is said to have been in command was an Englishman. The *Times* says a strict search has been made, and shows that Thompson's assertion that his over-insured goods were to be shipped at Southampton is unfounded. No such suspicious insurance had been effected.

JUST AS SWEET.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Berlin telegram to the *Times* says Thompson's real name was Alexander, and he was well connected in New York.

GERMANIZING NORTH SCHLESWIG.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—A decree ordering the introduction of German as the medium of instruction in the elementary schools of North Schleswig is commented upon by the Danish press. One paper endeavors to show that the measure, irrespective of political considerations, will be prejudicial to education; while another hopes the people will only be fortified by it in their Danish feelings, and suggests that before it is fully carried out a change in the political situation is possible.

PUNISHMENT OF A PRIEST.

Herr Joseph Fenger, parish priest of Matzenheim, in Lower Alsace, has been condemned to a month's detention in a fortress for speaking in sermons against the new school organization.

A NEW PENAL CODE.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—To-day the German Parliament proceeded to the debate upon the first reading of the bill for the introduction of a new Penal Code. Dr. Leonhardt, Minister of Justice, defended the bill. Dr. Lasker spoke in favor of the technically penal provisions of the measure and against those of a political nature. Prince Bismarck thereupon made a speech in which he declared that he would only deal with the question from the point of view of the internal political interests of the Empire. He emphatically stated that there was no ground for anticipating any display of irritation in the discussion of this measure. Should the bill be rejected, endeavors would have to be made to lay it again before the House during the succeeding sessions. Some clauses of the bill might be adjourned, but others would not allow of any postponement, as, for instance, those relating to the protection of officers of the Executive and those dealing with careless officials of the Foreign Office. The Prince proceeded to say that from the sum total of his experience—not only the experience of the most recent times—he was bound to declare that unless there were more rigorous disciplinary rules in force he could not undertake the responsibility of remaining at his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The clause on this subject might, perhaps, never be used, but its existence would suffice to prevent the commission of dangerous acts. Considering the high position, the good education, and the patriotic sentiments of Germany's representatives abroad, it was impossible to conceive that the enactment would ever have to be applied; but the events of this year had afforded proof that even inconceivable things might happen. The House resolved to refer the technically penal provisions of the bill to a committee, but to discuss the others in second and third readings at plenary sittings.

INDIA.

M'CLELLAN'S OLD STRATEGY.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Times*, dated Penang, Dec. 18, says that the British troops from Porak have retired to Blanja, where they wait for provisions and reinforcements before attacking Kinta.

THE PRINCE OF WALES

has left Madras for Calcutta.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

KANDY, Dec. 2.—The Prince landed at Colombo at 10:30, the weather being showery. At 11:15 a special train carried him along the route, amid the greatest enthusiasm. The headmen were in the characteristic costumes of the Singalese. Every station was crowded, and every vantage-ground occupied. The cheering was continuous. The decorations and the scenery delighted and surprised the Prince, who got on the engine to ascend the Pass, where he lunched and rested. He reached Kandy at 4 o'clock. The spectacle here was extraordinary. There was a prodigious crowd, and in no part of the British dominions has the fervent demonstration here made been surpassed. The Kandyans seemed wild with joy at the sight of the Queen's son, and the English, of course, were delighted.

The Governor entertained at dinner the Prince, his suite, and the general staff. After a torchlight procession of upwards of thirty elephants, there were sacred dances and music. The Kandyan Chiefs made their obeisances. The scene was the wildest mixture of incidents from *Le Prophete*, *L'Africaine*, and a nightmare. There were priests, chiefs, elephants, music, lights, and dancers. It lasted more than an hour, and was a great success. The Governor's arrangements were admirable, and the Prince was highly pleased. He leaves for Colombo on Wednesday evening. He has expressed to the Governor his high satisfaction with the reception he has met with in Ceylon.

KANDY, Dec. 3.—The Madras Government recommend a sea voyage from Ceylon, as the reports of cholera are unfavorable. Great disappointment is felt, but visits may still be arranged from Madras if the cholera abates. It is not fear for the Prince, but apprehensions of an outbreak in the camps, which interfere with the arrangements.

The Prince will embark on Wednesday.

The Admiral dislikes the sea run to Madras, but the Government think otherwise.

Torrents of rain are falling.

Probably the expedition for shooting elephants to-morrow will be postponed.

The effect of the fireworks and of the illuminations and elephant processions has been quite spoilt to-night.

The ceremonies to-night were very interesting. Buddha's eye-tooth and various holy books were displayed. The Prince gave a medal to the chief man in the temple, and Tamil-English dictionaries to the chief priests. There was an immense gathering of priests. After the tooth was exhibited, two chanted passages for the Prince from the books. They presented two beautiful manuscript volumes to the Prince, who accepted them graciously.

SPAIN.

MORIONES.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Santander to the *Times* announces that Gen. Moriones has arrived there, and goes immediately to San Sebastian to assume command of the army in Guipuzoa.

THE REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The following is an analysis of the reply of the Madrid Government, dated the 15th of last month, to the note of the United States:

The Washington Government complained to Spain that United States citizens in Cuba were tried by courts-martial without being allowed the privilege of selecting counsel, as stipulated by the Treaty of 1795, and intimated that the continuance of this injustice might compel it to recognize the Cuban Insurgents as belligerents. The Spanish reply represented that American citizens had always enjoyed the right secured to them by law of selecting their own counsel. The Treaty of 1795 had two kinds of tribunals in view existing at the time—viz., the ordinary civil tribunals and courts-martial. The latter, however, were not to be considered as permanent military tribunals. American citizens accused of participation in the insurrection had always been at liberty to choose an advocate from among the officers of the regiment before whom the case was tried. If, however, the Washington Government interpreted the expressions, "abogados, defensores, o'procuradores" as giving American citizens the right to select civil counsel in all cases, the Madrid Government would be willing to concede this claim. The Spanish note proceeds to point out that, according to the law of April, 1821, civil tribunals are also entitled to adjudicate, in accordance with the existing military law, in all cases concerning insurrection and war. Americans, and, in fact, all subjects of friendly States, might in future claim to be tried by these tribunals, or even be represented by civil counsel before courts martial. The Spanish reply concludes:

But in no way could the institutions complained of by the United States furnish a motive for recognizing the Cuban Insurgents as having belligerent rights. Without any fixed seat of Government, not possessing any fortified place, barred from the coast, and very weak numerically, the Insurgents were very far from being in a position similar to that of the ex-Confederate Government, which the Spanish Government did not recognize. Had it done so, the power of the Conferate States would certainly have been increased to a very dangerous extent.

CENTRAL ASIA.

RUSSIAN MILITARY OPERATIONS.

KHOJEND, Nov. 30.—Notwithstanding the repulse of the Kiptschaks from Namanghan by the Russian troops on the 8th of November, they subsequently reassembled in bands 3,000 to 4,000 strong on the left banks of the Rivers Narin and Syr Daria. Their central position was at the town of Balyktschi, where there were about 20,000 of them concentrated. On the 24th of November Maj.-Gen. Scobeloff made an attack upon Balyktschi, with the elite of the Namanghan troops, and the Kiptschaks were completely defeated, suffering immense losses in killed, and losing all their supplies. After this victory the Russian troops returned to Namanghan. Notwithstanding the obstinate resistance of the Kiptschaks, security is now believed to have been established on the right bank of the Syr Daria.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

THE LATEST NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—From the *Japan Herald and Gazette* of Nov. 25:

A political crisis appears to have passed over, the Mikado and his Government having triumphed over those who wished to involve the country in war or revolution. A proclamation has been issued intimating that the age of feudalism is past forever.

A new code of regulations for military levies has been promulgated. It is the object of the Government to render service compulsory upon all classes, and train the entire male population to the use of arms.

Mori Aronoi, formerly Minister to the United States, latterly Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Minister to China.

A rumor has appeared in the native papers that reparation will be demanded of Corea for the firing of the Japanese vessel Unyo Kan, and that the Ministers of War and the Navy have been ordered to make preparations.

George Clark, late Quartermaster of the Pacific Mail steamer Golden Age, has been arrested for the robbery of silk from that ship in September last.

A burglary has been committed at the United States Consulate by natives. Money and other property, and the consular seals, were stolen. The latter were recovered.

Prosecutions under the press laws are still active.

The convicts at the Osaka prison attempted to escape Nov. 4. Several were killed by the guards. The attempt was frustrated.

The Government has decided to establish a military camp at the Loo Choo Islands.

Officers have been delegated by the Government to establish order in the Bonin Islands, where considerable lawlessness has recently occurred.

An entrance was forced into the Mint at Osaka and a large amount of coin taken.

The return of the Mari Yama from Corea has again aroused a desire among the military for a Corean expedition.

A treaty between Russia and Japan for the exchange of the Kurile Islands for Saghalien provides that the subjects shall be allowed to remain in or leave the territories as they may decide. Those remaining will receive equal rights and protection to property and religion.

CHINA.

From the Hong Kong newspapers to Nov. 15:

The Peking *Gazette* publishes a decree regarding foreign travelers in provinces, requiring them to take out passports with the proper official seals. Foreigners committing unlawful acts are to be turned over to the nearest Consul.

An attack was recently made on the Dutch Residency and fort at Menando, Celebis Islands, by three piratical praus. Some fifty landed, attacked the fort, were repulsed, and then attacked the house of the Resident and gutted it. Mrs. Van Musschendreck, the Resident's wife, with her children and nurse, were in the house, but were saved by the arrival of troops. A fight ensued. The pirates were routed with great loss, and fled to their prahus, two of which had been, in the meantime, seized by the Government schooner. About fourteen got into one prahu, but were finally captured. In all twenty were killed, remainder captured and held in custody. The prisoners were all Mahomedans, and from their statements the attack seems to have been instigated by religious fanaticism.

A telegram from Amoy, Nov. 10, reports the total loss of the steamer Glengyle on Namoa Island the preceding morning. The steamer, bound to Swatow, struck a rock in the Chimney Bluffs Passage, and sunk in 15 fathoms. Capt. Cornell, the third officer, and the fourth engineer were lost.

A telegram from Singapore, Nov. 10, reports the Dutch mail steamer Kronprinz, from Singapore to Batavia, totally lost through a collision with a steamer at Jeh.

Advices from Manilla report the tobacco crop very large, and of superior quality.

A number of severe earthquakes occurred lately, but no serious damage was done.

AFRICA.

THE SHILLOOKS IN ARMED REBELLION AGAINST THE EGYPTIANS.

Correspondence New York Herald.

KHARTOUM, Oct. 23, 1875.—I took yesterday to the telegraph office a dispatch of about 150 words, addressed to you. To-day the message was returned to me, together with the money and the remark that "dispatches of a political nature could not be forwarded." The steamer Ismailia, which left here for Gondokoro about 12 days ago, returned when at Faschoda and arrived yesterday, to the astonishment of everybody, bringing news of misfortune.

In my letter of the 6th of November I informed you that the Shillook negroes had revolted and had made an attack on the capital of Faschoda. A few days afterward a new attack was made, and thirty-six soldiers were killed.

When the Ismailia arrived in Faschoda, Jusuf Bey went, with fifty soldiers under his own command, back by the steamer to Helet Kaka, where he wished to attack the insurgents there assembled. Arriving at Helet Kaka, Jusuf Bey united with his own force that of the garrison of about 100 men, and marched at the head of the troops to a village about a mile distant from Helet Kaka, with the purpose of attacking the insurgents.

Jusuf Bey rode at the head of his followers. Midway between Helet Kaka and the village the Shillooks, who had concealed themselves in the long grass to the number of 6,000, suddenly sprang upon the Egyptians, who were taken so completely by surprise that there was no chance of keeping anything like military order. Jusuf Bey's horse received the first lance thrust, and fell to the ground. The rider was, at the same moment, struck to the ground and hewn in pieces. His head was placed upon a lance and carried in triumph from place to place, with songs of victory and wild dancing.

The entire troop was massacred,—two officers and 140 men,—only eight wounded being saved and taken to Faschoda, where they will, in all probability, succumb to their wounds. The whole affair did not last over fifteen minutes.

After this catastrophe the victorious Shillooks made ready to commence an attack upon the steamer in the harbor of Helet Kaka. The negroes advanced in thirteen groups of 500 strong. They were received by a volley of Remington balls and eventually compelled to retire, leaving about 200 of their number dead.

The Shillooks have captured one cannon, about 100 flints, the powder depot, the treasury box of the regiment, and the wares of the Helet Kaka traders. This last attack lasted from 8 in the morning till 2 in the afternoon.

The Ismailia then left for Faschoda, bringing the sad intelligence.

The capital is still surrounded by insurgent Shillooks. The city is in want of firewood, and fresh attacks are hourly expected. The inhabitants have orders to be constantly under arms, weapons being provided from the arsenal to those who have none.

Sobat, which lies in the territory of the Shillooks, is in hourly danger of annihilation, the garrison consisting of only thirty men. Two steamers, with two companies of soldiers, one of Egyptians and one of negroes, left Khartoum to-day for Faschoda, altogether about a hundred men. It is doubtful if this small force will be able to give security and peace to the revolted provinces.

In the upper regions of the Bahr Abind, Gordon is fitting out an expedition to punish the natives for the murder of Linant.

RAILROAD NEWS.

ANOTHER COMBINATION.

The General Ticket and Passenger-Agents of the Great Western, Michigan Central, Grand Trunk, Canada Southern, Detroit & Milwaukee, and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads entered igto an agreement last Saturday for the restoration and maintenance of uniform passenger rates and commissions between competing points.

The parties to the agreement agree to adopt and maintain in future the rates of fare established by the authority of the General Ticket-Agents' Convention, and to conform to any and all changes that may be made in the same from time to time by the same authority.

It is understood and agreed to that no intermediate or local rates shall be made by either of the parties which shall in effect reduce or make a sum less than the through fare between competing points. The parties to the agreement shall not permit any reduction of through fares to be made, assumed, or interposed by the agent or agents of any connecting line upon tickets issued by these roads, either by commission, drawback, or reduction offered by such agents, to the Passenger or Ticket Agent; but shall maintain the established rates from the starting-point to the destination of passengers. Passengers, whether singly or in parties, shall be conveyed over these lines in the class of cars denoted by the class and price of tickets they may hold. No trunk-line issue of tickets shall be used to reduce the established fares. The parties to the agreement will not make, or permit any Agent to make, any special or reduced rates for lake Captains, sailors, or any other persons; but are permitted to issue to bona fide theatrical parties tickets at the minimum rate of 2 cents per mile, on the short mileage. Any Agent issuing such tickets to persons not actually forming a troupe in existence will have his tickets recalled. No passes, tickets, drawbacks, or their equivalent, shall be furnished or permitted for the purpose of securing passengers or the sale of tickets over either line. No reduced rates for extra baggage shall be made, but through tariff rates, by actual weight of the same, shall be enforced (the allowance being 150 pounds per passenger). The parties to the agreement agree to allow agents to throw off 25 cents on Detroit and Toledo, and 50 cents on Chicago, in order to secure passengers; but any reduction made beyond this allowance to result in the immediate withdrawal of the tickets of the parties hereto from such agent or agents.

THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO & INDIANA CENTRAL.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railroad gives notice that the Gallatin National Bank of New York will purchase at par the following coupons:

Indiana Central, coupons due July 1, 1875; Columbus & Indianapolis Central, first mortgage coupons, due July 1, 1875; second mortgage coupons due May 1, 1875; Union & Logansport, first mortgage coupons due April 1, 1875; Toledo, Logansport & Burlington, first mortgage coupons due Aug. 1, 1875; second mortgage coupons due Aug. 1, 1875.

These are all mortgages on the various roads which became part of this line by consolidation, and this action is doubtless taken to prevent the foreclosure of any of these underlying mortgages, and the complications which would arise in consequence.

A recently issued circular, signed by Messrs. A. Iselin, William Whitewright, and Richard T. Wilson, after referring to the lapse of the agreement of Feb. 23, 1875, says:

The undersigned, feeling that the interests they represent would be greatly imperiled, if a portion at least of the bondholders did not organize to act in concert, have withdrawn their subscriptions to the agreement of Feb. 23, and have had a new one drawn up by Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, which has already been subscribed to by the requisite number to make it binding.

It differs in the following particulars from the former one:

1. Five days' notice to be given for meetings, instead of twenty.
2. Bonds must be deposited immediately, instead of forty days after signing.
3. The Committee is composed of three members, instead of five, and is permanent until one-half of the outstanding bonds has been subscribed for. An election will then take place for a committee, which, at the option of the bondholders, may be increased to five.
4. The agreement to be binding when $3,000,000 of bonds have been subscribed for, instead of $5,214,000.
5. In case of foreclosure, the Committee, instead of having the power to call for a payment of 20 per cent on the deposited bonds, to pay the cash portion of the purchase price, must consult the subscribing bondholders as to the price to be paid for the road, and as to the means to provide for the cash portion of the purchase price; and no bondholder, by merely signing the present agreement and depositing his bonds under it, subjects himself or his bonds to liability to contribute for buying in the road.
6. A clause has been added, empowering the committee to pledge the bonds for the purpose of buying the coupons of the prior mortgages. The holders of these are threatening to commence foreclosure proceedings, which, if successfully carried out, would destroy the value of the consolidated bonds, and it is to prevent the possibility of this occurring that this clause has been inserted.

The agreement can be signed at the Union Trust Company, simultaneously with the deposit of the bonds and the payment of $5 on each bond.

It is understood that an additional circular to first-mortgage bondholders will be issued shortly.

WATER TRANSIT THROUGH CANADA.

The people of the West have again become the victims of the railway monopolists. The greed of the managers of our four great railway lines to the seaboard is insatiable. Freights for wheat during the summer to the seaboard have averaged about 14 cents per bushel, perhaps a fraction above; and they are now about twice that figure. The fear of stopping all shipments alone prevents the monopolists from putting the price above 40 cents, as it was previous to the opening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railway to this city some two years ago.

It is some consolation to know that in three years more the possibility of the railways thus oppressing the people of the West will be nearly gone forever. After the close of navigation they may indeed pool their earnings as they do now, and put freights up to any figure they please; but unless some extraordinary demand occurs in the markets, producers will hold their grain until spring, assured that, when navigation opens, freights to tide-water will not rule much if any above 10 cents per bushel. The admirable speech of the Hon. John Young, of Montreal, before the Transportation Convention, published in Saturday's issue, gave assurance that this result is to be reached through the enlargement of the Welland and the St. Lawrence Canals. True, the route will be closed during the winter; but its capacity will be ample for all the business that can possibly offer, and the cost of transit will be so low that it will command the trade in farm and other heavy products, and take away all necessity to regulate the railways to the seaboard by law. The competition by the lakes and the St. Lawrence will do that most effectually.

And right here there is a most important suggestion to make to New York. If she expects to retain any considerable portion of the grain trade of the West, she must act vigorously and at once. The canal between the Hudson and Lake Champlain must be enlarged so as to pass vessels of 1,000 tons burden, and if the Canadians need any aid to build the Caughnawaga Canal from Lake Champlain to the head of the Lachine Rapids, on the St. Lawrence, New York must help them to do that. Then propellers will have the choice of unloading at Montreal or of passing on to New York. This canal will be only 30 miles long, with 25 feet of lockage up to Lake Champlain. The Whitehall Canal, needing enlargement, is 24 miles long, with 83 feet of lockage. On this route from the west end of the Welland Canal a vessel will encounter only 86 miles of canal to Troy, and 500 miles of lake and river navigation, against 386 miles of canal and river to Troy and 609 feet of lockage. Of this route Mr. Young says:

No route of such magnitude is possible anywhere else. The steam propeller will equal the speed of any freight railway.

Bills of lading on shipment of grain to its destined ports will be obtained, and the vessel will be accountable for the amount received, and in the same way return cargoes from Montreal, or Burlington, or New York, as well as the most comfortable way provided for emigrants, and the revenue on these return freights from the East is the great secret for low freights to the West, and reducing them to the lowest possible point. Such a propeller can take with her a couple of barges of 25,000 bushels each, making 100,000 bushels for the trip.

While, therefore, the press and people of the West should do all they possibly can to smash the infamous railway combination by which they are robbed of so large a percentage of the value of their crops if forced to sell and ship during the winter, they should possess their souls in patience and hope. At most, Vanderbilt's grip on the commerce of the West can last only three years longer. True, he may buy up the Legislature and stop the opening of the ship canal from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence; but that will ruin the grain trade of New York City. That city must squelch Vanderbilt at Albany, or lose one of the chief sources of her wealth and commercial prosperity. The West will await anxiously the result of the impending fight.

EASTERN RATES.

The General Freight Agents of the pool lines leading to the East agreed last Saturday to make a slight increase in bulk-meats, but no change was made on flour and grain, the principal articles carried during the winter. The General Freight Agents of the various lines emphatically state that the present rates—45 cents on grain per 100 and 90 cents on flour per barrel—will not be disturbed again this winter. It is, however, asserted that in spite of this they mean to make the rates 50 cents on grain and $1 on flour on the 1st of January.

ITEMS.

THE NORTHWESTERN CAR-SHOPS.

The new car-shops of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad near this city are so nearly finished that it is expected that they will be in running order during the present month. They will employ about 400 men. The old shops in this city will be abandoned, and everything removed to the new shops. The new boiler-shop for the locomotive department is also finished. There are now being built in the car-shops a 46-foot passenger-car, two baggage-cars 40 feet long, with four-wheel trucks, and one 50 feet long, with six-wheel trucks.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL LANDS.

The Land Department of the Illinois Central reports for November, sales of 1,152.67 acres of land for $9,286.84; cash collections on land contracts, $20,491.72.

RELIGIOUS.

A Great Day for Moody and Sankey—The Methodists at Indianapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—Three immense meetings were held to-day by Moody and Sankey. Moody preached on the good effect of using the little word "No" at the proper time. Sankey sang one of his sweetest hymns. The meeting in the afternoon was for ladies only. Among the distinguished persons present were the Hon. George Bancroft, Judge Strong, of the Supreme Court, and Senator Christiancy, of Michigan. Mr. Moody preached from the text, "I pray thee hear my excuse," showing how many persons made excuses for not coming to Christ. A large number of ladies arose for prayers, and subsequently entered the inquiry-room.

EVERYBODY PRESENT.

At the evening meeting every seat was occupied fifteen minutes after the doors were opened. This was caused by a rumor circulated through the day that President Grant would be present. Among those present were the President and wife, ex-Senator Catell, Gov. Hartranft, A. E. Borie, Col. Fred Grant and wife, Posmaster-General Jewell and wife, ex-Speaker Blaine, Gov. Bedlee, of New Jersey, Senator Wallace, Gen. Garfield, Judge Duell, Commissioner of Patents, Gen. Robert E. Patterson, Judge Strong, and many Congressmen and Washington newspaper correspondents. Moody delivered the same sermon as in the afternoon. Ex-Speaker Blaine said Moody was the most remarkable man he ever heard, and Postmaster-General Jewell said his remarks in the latter part of his discourse were wonderful. The President also expressed pleasure at the services.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—To-day the prominent divines of the Methodist Episcopal Church in attendance upon the Missionary Convention filled the pulpits of the various churches, besides which a number of Sunday-school meetings were held in the afternoon. This evening an immense missionary mass-meeting was held at the Academy of Music, presided over by the Hon. William Cumback, and addressed by Dr. J. M. Reid, Bishop Bowman, and Drs. Parkhurst and Spencer. Those who were unable to gain admission to the Academy organized an auxiliary meeting in the Third Presbyterian Church across the way, which was crowded, and this meeting was addressed by Bishop Foster and others. Reports of the collections made during the day show they exceeded those of last year by over $2,000.

LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 19.—The Grand Division of Locomotive Firemen yesterday elected and installed the following officers: Grand Master, J. A. Leach, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Vice Grand Master, H. H. Clapp, of Galesburg, Ill.; Grand Secretary and Treasurer, William N. Sayre, of Galion, O.; Grand Warden, C. T. Ritchie of Urbana, Ill.; Grand Conductor, J. C. Bernard, of Urbana, Ill.; Grand Chaplain, Marion Barnhill, of Indiana; Grand Marshal, O. W. Cutler, of Providence, R. I. The Grand Master appointed the following Committee on Grievances: Lewis K. Gleason, of Scranton, Pa.; Robert Caruthers, of Mattoon, Ill.; George W. Heidenthal, of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Hill H. Archey, of Nashville, Tenn.; Col. T. Richey, of Urbana, Ill. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $1,000 per annum. The Insurance Department of the Brotherhood was discussed and the premium increased from 50 cents to $1. The following officers were elected: President—Philip B. Poster, of Scranton, Pa.; Vice-President—A. M. Plummer, of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Secretary and Treasurer—William N. Sayre, of Galion, O.; Finance Committee—J. N. Oatman, C. R. Elliott, William Blaine, C. T. Ritchie, and L. R. Gleason. Hereafter each lodge will have its own insurance agent, instead of doing this branch of business through its Financial Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 19.—The Providence Tool Company in a statement says it has a contract to manufacture 600,000 rifles for the Turkish Government, of which 220,000 have been completed; that during the past year it has reduced the debt incurred in making preparation to the amount of $600,000, and added $300,000 to its general assets. A combination of unfortunate circumstances compelled it to ask its creditors for extensions. The assets of the Company are estimated to exceed the liabilities by a million and a quarter of dollars. The stockholders, who are wealthy, intend to employ their utmost resources to aid the extrication of the Company from its embarrassment.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—D. A. Ross & Co., large lumber manufacturers and dealers, of this city, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000; assets, $400,000.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Enormous Diamond Robbery in Brazil---Over $100,000 Worth Stolen.

An Iowa Man Who Was Willing to Sacrifice His Wife's Relations.

Abortion and Infanticide the Solution of a Dwight, Ill., Mystery.

THE BRAZIL DIAMOND ROBBERY.

From the *South African Mail* of the 5th ult. we gather the following particulars respecting the great jewel robbery at Rio de Janeiro, brief reference to which has been made in telegraphic advices from the Cape:

"On the 22d of October the resident Magistrate at Port Elizabeth received a telegram stating that a communication had been received from the Imperial Government relative to a gigantic jewelry swindle at Rio de Janeiro, and requesting him to keep a lookout for three men charged with obtaining diamonds and jewelry to the value of £22,000. The electric wire, however, got out of order, and the police could only ascertain that the bark Helen, Capt. W. Norris, had called at Algora Bay, and, in a very strange manner, landed three of her crew. She had sailed from Rio the day before the goods were procured (Aug. 29), and arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 13th ult. When Port Captain Skead boarded the Helen, he saw three well-dressed men who wished to land. The Captain of the vessel explained that they had been compelled to embark as sailors, and that he wished to discharge them. Capt. Skead said that they must go to the Port-Office, and he found them entered as follows: Francis Cundit, Frenchman, shipped as steward at £2 a month; John Steuart, an American, and Frank Andersson, a German, ordinary seamen, at one shilling each per month. Having got their discharges they left the ship, and Inspector Bromwich subsequently found out that the three "sailors" were living *en prince* at the Phœnix Hotel. He interviewed them there, but found them under the names of (Cundit) Henry Smith, (Steuart) M. C. Edwards, and (Andersson) M. Meyer. They were carefully watched, and on Monday morning further particulars were received from the Cape, which resulted in the proprietors of the Phœnix being informed by the local authorities of what they suspected, and they were charged not to part with certain valuable parcels which had been deposited with the said proprietors for safe custody. By Tuesday morning the necessary information was at hand, and on the three men being arrested and searched diamonds, rubies, emeralds, rings, and watches to a considerable amount were found upon them. They were taken to the resident Magistrate's office, where, in the presence of witnesses, the 'swag' was sealed up, and the prisoners were remanded till next day, as the very severe weather on the coast had delayed the mail being landed from the royal mail steamship Danube. On Wednesday the resident Magistrate received these details, and it was known that M. Charles Roulina, Paris, had received a telegram from Rio, stating that three men had defrauded several jewelers and obtained goods to the value of £22,000. They will probably be sent back to Brazil, but the vagueness of the charge is very singular. The accused state that they purchased the goods 'on credit.' If the goods are stolen, the Government of Brazil will claim them. If the prisoners are discharged the jewels are forfeited to the Government, because they have never passed the Customs. According to reliable information, the list of estreated articles comprises 200 cut diamonds, seventy gold watches, many rubies, emeralds, diamond suites and rings, various ear-rings, pendants, bracelets, and chains. Their hotel bill amounted to between £30 and £40 in six days. Several jewels which they had about them have been found in the jail. They gave them to a fellow-prisoner, who buried them in the yard of the prison, and Inspector Bromwich has wormed out of this man where the spoil was hidden. The jewels recovered represent about £1,200."

THE QUADRUPLE IOWA TRAGEDY.

Montezuma (Ia.) Republican, Dec. 15.

One of the most horrible tragedies it has ever been our province to record occurred in Deep River township on last Monday. George E. Taylor shot his mother-in-law, sister-in-law, wife, and then himself. It seems that Taylor and his wife had lived separate for the past five months, owing to the intemperate habits of the husband. Last Monday he went over to his mother-in-law's, about a mile distant from where he had been stopping, went into the house and sat down near the stove, between his wife and her sister, Susan Pollock. His mother-in-law, Mary Slack, an old lady 73 years of age, sat near a partition door. After a short conversation, Taylor drew a pistol from his pocket and was going to shoot his wife, which motion she saw and ran into another room of the house through the open door, near where her mother sat, and her mother shut the door after her. Being thwarted in this manner, he then shot at Mrs. Slack, the ball just missing her head. A second shot from his pistol entered her thigh, when Susan Pollock, his sister-in-law, ran between her mother and Taylor, when he shot her in the shoulder. Both Mrs. Slack and Susan Pollock then ran away from the house, and left the demon to complete his murderous attack. Mrs. Slack ran to a neighbor's,—Mr. Middlekaff's,—a quarter of a mile away, ran up-stairs and told them that Taylor had murdered the woman at her house, and was after her, and fell fainting, and until this time did not know that she was shot. The daughter ran away from the house only far enough so as to be out of immediate danger, where she watched the movements of Taylor. She saw him catch Mrs. Taylor around the neck with one arm, and place the revolver to her head, fire twice, and let her fall. Then he placed the muzzle of the revolver to the centre of his own forehead and fired. He fell to the floor and remained a short time, then got up, got on his horse, rode a mile, to Mr. Ladeley's, the place he had worked, went into the house and stood before a mirror, pretending to be looking at himself, though he was getting a razor. He then went out a short distance into the field, and cut his throat with a razor, where he was found in an insensible condition. The first ball from the murderous weapon passed through the bridge of Mrs. Taylor's nose and lodged back of the left eye-ball. The second entered her temple and is lodged in her head. She is in a very precarious condition, and her recovery is considered doubtful, while the other victims, and the fiend himself, will probably recover. Taylor is a man 29 years of age, and since the separation of himself and wife, he has been heard to say he was going to kill somebody. Monday morning he went to Mr. Ladeley's and asked for $4, which he got, and said he was going to Marengo, and then went to the house of his mother-in-law (Mary Slack's), and commenced his murderous attack, with the above result.

INFANTICIDE AT DWIGHT, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 19.—The mystery involved in the finding of the dead body of a newly-born infant upon the track of the Alton & St. Louis Road south of the town has been solved. The child was wrapped up in copies of the Appleton City *Journal* and St. Charles *Cosmos*. A Coroner's inquest was held last night, and the following chain of circumstantial evidence brought out facts which impelled the confession of the guilty parties. For the sake of their relatives, who are among our oldest and most substantial citizens, residing 4 miles from here, we suppress their names. The Postmaster knew who received the above-mentioned papers in the town, and, as there were special directions calling attention to certain articles in the paper, no trouble was found to fix at once the ownership. One of the party who was suspected was at once subpœnaed as a witness. At first he denied all knowledge of the matter, but was soon convinced that his best course was to make a clean breast of the whole affair. He confessed that, for the sum of $65, he had employed a certain Joliet physician to produce an abortion upon his wife; that he had been at his house on Thursday night, and accomplished his mission, and took away the child, and wrapped it up in the papers in which it was found. A physician from Joliet, who was also suspected as having been connected with the affair, but who completely exculpated himself from all connection with it, stated that the physician who had performed the abortion admitted that he had been at Dwight on Thursday night, and attended a case of childbirth; that, upon his own request, the child was given him, and that, while he was in the act of jumping on the cars to return home with the dead child under his coat, a sudden jerk of the train caused him to lose it, and it was found the next morning. The jury have returned a sealed verdict at an early hour this morning. The Joliet doctor has "jumped" the town.

UNQUIET GREASERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from San Diego says that all the Mexicans living on the road between San Diego and Campo are concentrating in Lower California. About 100 are just below the line. A large number are in the Neate Valley. Further trouble is apprehended. The citizens of Campo are well-aroused and vigilant.

CASUALTIES.

A SHIP'S MISFORTUNES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18.—The British ship John Renlie arrived off the Heads from Auckland, in ballast, Nov. 30, and received orders to go to Portland. On the 2d inst., about 400 miles north of here, she was thrown on her beam ends in a gale, which shifted her ballast. She sprung a leak, cut away her main and mizzen topmasts, lost one man overboard, and had her bulwarks carried away, as well as everything on deck. She arrived here this evening.

KILLED BY CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENVILLE, O., Dec. 19.—A man, supposed to be Henry Kirby, a shoemaker of Wapakoneta, O., was found dead near the railroad bridge at this place this morning. His body was terribly mutilated.

AMUSEMENTS.

SKATING PARK.

EXPOSITION SKATING PARK.

THE GRAND OPENING IN

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING

WILL TAKE PLACE

Monday Evening, Dec. 20.

Season, Commutation, General Admission, and Reserved Seat Tickets for sale at ROOT & SONS' MUSIC STORE, No. 156 State-st.

Prices—Admission, 25 cts.; Gallery, 35 cts.; Grand Tier, 50 cts.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, and every night of the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,

The Magnificent Oriental Spectacular Drama

40 THIEVES!

New Scenes, New Costumes, New Music.

The PERFORMING ELEPHANT SIAM, a herd of camels from the great desert of Sahara, and a battalion of 100 richly armored young ladies in the gorgeous cavalcade. A strong array of olio artists in the divertissement. A corps of 200 auxiliaries. First appearance of The MILTON JASPERS, Kings of the Air. The Famous Garetta Troupe, and the Child Wonder YOUNG APOLLO. Re-engagement of WALTERS and MORTON, the grotesque PHOITS, and Tillie Antonio. Regular Ladies' Night, Thursday. Extra ladies' night on Christmas. Christmas Gift Matinee Wednesday. Two grand performances Christmas Day.

THE TOLEDO.

Grand Reopening on Thursday, Dec. 23, 1875, in its Spacious and Magnificent Hall, 135, 137, 139, and 141 East Madison-st. Grand Select Instrumental Concerts given by the world-renowned EUROPEAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA COMBINATION. This Famous Troupe have achieved the greatest success in all the principal cities of Europe, England, and America. The press and people have awarded them the highest praise, and unanimously declared them unequaled by any similar combination in the world. It is their first appearance before the Chicago public. The Concerts commence Every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Sunday Afternoon at 3 p.m. Also on Exhibition the Toledo Organ, the Largest Musical Construction in the World. Admission 15 cts.

R. KALTENBACH & BRO., Proprietors.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY....LESSEES

GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, SECOND WEEK of the Great Irish Comedy Artists,

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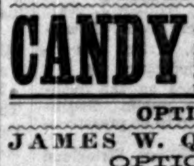
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NOTICE.

The Registered Construction Bonds of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company, standing on the books of said Company, in the following names, to-wit: E. E. Atwater, W. M. Anthony, Alex. Brown, J. A. Brown, Jr., E. Bowen, Geo. Brown, Sarah A. Brown, John N. Brown, J. Beecher, D. P. Bacon, Jas. K. Burtis, O. Bronson, C. O. Brewster, Wm. Brown, M. C. Barker, Isabella Brown, G. S. Brown and others, E. Blackman, E. Bringhurst, Jane S. Brown, C. E. Bill, Jr., F. Bronson, S. B. Cobb, T. P. Code, Mary O. Chase, Benj. Carver, G. B. Carhart, F. B. Cooley, M. J. Caldwell, estate of W. J. Caner, J. C. Dawson, H. T. Dickey, C. D. Dickey, J. H. Dunham, Thos. S. Dixon, Alice Eaton, E. Frankenthal, S. B. Freeman, Fidelity Ins. T. & S. Deposit Co., W. H. Graham, G. A. Greenway, J. H. Hubbell, E. Hoffman, H. Hunnewell, Trustee, E. H. Hadduck, B. Ingham, W. W. Keen, Sarah B. Keen, S. D. Keen, C. B. Keen, M. B. Keen, Guardian, T. H. Kertley, H. S. Kellogg, J. S. Lambert, M. A. Leavitt, C. H. Malcom, Henry Meigs, F. Marquand, J. S. Mason, H. H. Morrison, M. B. Mitchell, C. S. Mitchell, H. H. Magie, Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Company, W. L. Newberry, J. B. Newberry, George Nugent, P. F. W. Peck, M. K. Peck, F. W. Peck, A. M. Quandale, C. J. Russell, George Smith & Co., Israel Sheldon, H. Schubart, S. A. Smith, S. Staunton, E. J. P. Shields, George F. Stone, J. W. Starr, W. Alexander Smith, H. Shipley, Gerrit H. Smith, E. I. Tinkham, Trustee, J. Thomson, Joseph E. Temple, Moses Taylor, J. M. Underwood, A. R. Van Nest, Julia A. Van Ness, E. Van Ness, H. P. Ward, C. P. Williams, H. Webster, D. S. Wilson, T. J. Wilson, George Wildes, J. S. Wallace, A. B. West, E. W. Willard, Joseph Whitaker, E. T. Watkins, E. L. Winthrop, Trustee, P. L. Yoe, Henry Young, James H. Young, Henry L. Young, and bearing the following numbers, to-wit: Nos. 644, 431, 1,807, 1,308, 1,318, 649, 1,261, 441, 443, 27, 253, 454, 457, 1,297, 37, 38, 259, 467, 469, 468, 204, 677, 1,359, 1,093, 1,260, 1,339, 1,414, 484, 55, 276, 278, 490, 693, 63, 64, 283, 1,053, 1,366, 497, 499, 70, 290, 501, 700, 899, 1,119, 702, 696, 75, 295, 297, 706, 908, 1,131, 1,433, 298, 1,302, 1,412, 1,373, 87, 716, 1,294, 1,441, 521, 92, 312, 1,292, 527, 725, 928, 529, 727, 101, 321, 531, 728, 931, 1,152, 326, 731, 111, 114, 335, 738, 1,367, 741, 1,171, 1,172, 1,396, 1,440, 123, 124, 125, 127, 343, 550, 1,232, 551, 620, 416, 626, 418, 144, 347, 554, 747, 957, 1,187, 1,306, 1,324, 562, 564, 757, 758, 763, 1,374, 1,382, 170, 971, 754, 1,025, 1,421, 371, 573, 764, 974, 1,206, 577, 177, 180, 214, 377, 583, 184, 381, 1,251, 1,216, 588, 191, 192, 388, 593, 391, 780, 596, 597, 1,227, 1,228, 202, 398, 602, 1,000, 1,361, 1,298, 205, 206, 207, 209, 210, 401, 211, 403, 213, 404, are, by resolution of the Board of Directors of said Company, ordered to be called in and paid; and the same will be redeemed at the office of the Company on and after the 1st day of January, A. D. 1876. The holders of said bonds are hereby notified thereof, and that on and after the said 1st day of January, A. D. 1876, the said bonds will cease to bear interest.

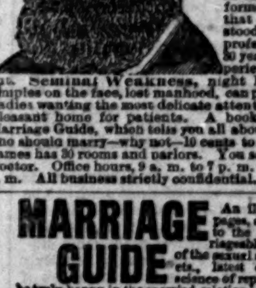
By order of the Board of Directors.

E. T. WATKINS, President.

JAMES K. BURTIS, Secretary.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 24, 1875.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Hyde Park House will remain open during the winter, and has been so improved and refitted as to be specially attractive.

J. W. Hutchins, of No. 386 West Adams street, loses a robe worth $20, and John Huss, of Kinzie street, an eight pool ball set valued at $25. Both by sneak-thieves.

The terms of Miss Crocker's night-school, to be opened next Monday evening, at No. 143 West Madison street, are but $1 per week, instead of $6, as was stated in yesterday's paper.

The Board of Trustees of the Reformed Episcopal University, to be located near Chicago, will meet South Englewood property-owners this morning at 11 a. m. in the parlor of the Tremont House.

The opinion of Assistant-Corporation-Counsel Adams, referred to in yesterday's paper, was that the University of Chicago and the Woman's Home were liable for special assessments,—not general taxes.

There will be a meeting of those in favor of postponing the payment of the assessment for improving Michigan avenue below Thirtieth street at 4 o'clock this evening, at No. 45 LaSalle street, Room 8.

Early yesterday morning a young man named John Leonard, in alighting from a State street car at Van Buren street, fell and was run over by the car. His left foot and ankle were crushed to a jelly, so that amputation will be necessary.

A young man named Thomas Dore, while attempting to board the Illinois Central train at Twenty-seventh street, slipped and fell beneath the train, the wheels passing over his right foot, crushing it so badly that amputation will be necessary.

Last evening, Daniel Ryan, of No. 414 Milwaukee avenue, while driving along Jefferson street, collided with a street-car, which capsized his buggy and threw him out on the road, breaking his right arm, and inflicting what are thought to be serious internal injuries.

About 5 o'clock Saturday evening thieves stole a sack of coffee weighing 133 pounds from a wagon of W. M. Hoyt & Co. while it was standing in front of the Great Eastern Depot. The bag was quality W. D. 46, and was shipped to T. S. & Co., Frankton, Ind. It is supposed to have been stolen by some expressman.

Mary Clark and her fellow took a walk down Lake street Saturday evening, but they had not gone far when Florence Wilcox brought up the rear, bearing aloft handfuls of what looked like Mary's back hair. Mary's feller cleared off as fast as possible, leaving her to be trundled off to the station for larceny of Florence's shawl. She says that her lover stole it, and put it on her shoulders without her consent.

Jacob Mohr keeps a saloon at the corner of Clark and Adams streets, so close to police headquarters that he aims to strictly obey the 12 o'clock ordinance. Saturday night he had occasion to eject an intoxicated man named James Maher, and in the row which ensued Maher ran his arm through a pane of glass, badly lacerting it and cutting the artery. He was afterwards taken to the County Hospital.

The famous Centennial department of the Festival at the New England Church, corner of North Dearborn street and Delaware place, will be open at half rates to-day and to-morrow, beginning at 3 o'clock, and Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock. The collection includes between 400 and 500 articles of genuinely centennial interest, some of them among the most famous in the country.

Detective Heinzman yesterday returned from Fort Wayne, bringing back with him Alphonse C. Greenebaum, who is wanted by the Grand Jury in this city for several apparently crooked transactions, more particularly for perjury, in swearing to a fictitious schedule of property for the purpose of signing an appeal bond for $150, in a judgment in favor of Peter Wolf. The bond is dated July 12, but Greenebaum asserts that he has been out of town since June, and that the signature to the bond must be a forgery.

Mr. Murphy, the gentleman who was brought into the Chicago Avenue Station last Friday night with a deep cut on his head, died at his residence, No. 198 Oak street, yesterday morning, but, as he remained unconscious up to the time of his death, the cause of his injuries are still unknown. The two gentlemen who brought him to the station are requested to call at his residence in order that his relatives may know whether his death was caused by an accident or by assault.

Shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning a man named Richard S. Spencer was found dead in his bed at No. 28 Aberdeen street. He had been suffering from consumption for the past six months, and this is supposed to have been the cause of his death. He came to this city some months ago from New York, and said he worked in some down-town office, but where he never would tell. He was about 30 years of age, had light brown hair and mustache. From a letter found in his possession it would appear that he has a brother named George W. Spencer residing at No. 311 California street, San Francisco.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last Friday evening an unknown man, driving a team of mules attached to a load of hay along the road west of the Ashland avenue bridge, was accidentally tipped over into the ditch. He was taken into the house of Henry Engle, in the neighborhood, where he died from his injuries yesterday morning. He was apparently a German farmer, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and has blue eyes, and dark hair and chin whiskers, and mustache. He had on blue overalls, gray jacket, brown cap, felt-lined boots, brown vest, and red comforter. The hay was the property of John Fedder, at Isendrath's brick-yard, whither he was taking it.

LOCAL LETTERS.

DEFENSE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—The Chicago Public Library, from its inception, is deeply indebted to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It was in this paper that the first communication suggesting its establishment was published. In the summer before the October fire of 1871, THE TRIBUNE published a series of able papers giving to the people most valuable information in relation to public libraries in other cities; and the unanimity of opinion which was manifest at the memorable meeting in Dr. Bartlett's church, when the movement to establish a public library in Chicago first took form, was doubtless owing largely to the information previously given on that subject in this paper. Probably no citizen of Chicago was more influential in establishing the library than the present editor. The criticism in to-day's TRIBUNE is entitled, therefore, to peculiar respect, as coming from a friendly source.

In my opinion, however, this criticism is founded on a mistaken view of what ought to be the policy of the Directors, and upon a misunderstanding of existing facts. It is desirable that the Library, at the earliest practicable moment, shall be filled with such books as scholarly men have most use for. It is from such use of the Library that its greatest influence will ultimately be felt, raising the whole standard of information in every circle of intellectual culture in the city. Nevertheless, the Library was not founded for, and is not supported by, scholars alone; nor for any class, rich or poor, cultivated or ignorant. It was established for, and ought to be maintained for, all classes in the community; and no greater mistake could be made by its friends than to arouse any class-feeling in relation to its policy. It would be a piece of unpardonable stupidity for scholars, who will eventually get the lion's share, to excite such a feeling. The largest tax-payers in the city, for the most part, are not scholarly men. The tax-payers generally are not scholarly in their attainments. If they or their wives and children have occasion to use the Library, statistics gathered from all the great popular libraries in the world show that from 70 to 75 per cent of the books they will demand are works of prose fiction. Everybody, scholarly or not scholarly, if they read at all, reads such works.

In our Public Library the demand is substantially the same as in all other libraries of the class; but the demand for works of prose fiction has decreased from 82 to 64 per cent within two years.

It is not claimed that works of fiction are to be excluded; but it is said that the department of fiction "should not crowd every other into insignificance," and it is said that "our Public Library is managed as if its sole object were the amusement of the people, and worse still, as if the sort of amusement provided ought to be decided simply by the opinion of its patrons." The meaning of this plainly is, that the main effort of the Directors has been and is directed to the supply of books adapted to the lowest intellectual taste. This is a grave charge, but it is not true. There are now on our shelves 44,000 volumes. Less than 7,000 of these consist of English prose fiction, and four-fifths of the latter are works of the higher order of English fiction; and the remainder—works of a lighter character—are such as are found on the shelves of every judiciously-managed public library in this country or in England. During the last year, not one dollar in twenty of the sum expended for books has been applied to the purchase of any works of fiction; and of those purchased during the latter period all are works of the best character. At all times since the organization of the Library, the Directors have encouraged intelligent people to make known their wants, and, except in cases of very costly books, such wants have been, or are being, supplied.

The policy of the Directors of the Public Library of Chicago has been no different from that of other public libraries, whose experience they have endeavored to profit by, except that they have not supplied the demand for popular books to the same extent.

The policy of the Boston Public Library for twenty-five years has been shaped by men of the highest literary taste and attainments. In the first Board, and for many years afterwards, were Edward Everett, George Ticknor, and N. B. Shurtleff, and from the beginning works of fiction in their circulating department have occupied a larger space relatively than in ours. In the annual report of the Trustees of the Library for 1874, Mr. William W. Greenough, the President, sums up the result of the management. He says:

> The main object of our library is to supply the public at large, of every grade, with such books as it desires, and with the reservation that manifestly bad or vicious books are excluded. This programme is well carried out; books that are asked for, if not unobjectionable on the score of immorality, are usually obtained; and if the demand for any particular book exceeds the supply, additional copies are got, and no applicant need be denied, in the long run, what he seeks for at the Library. This policy is pursued in accordance with the conviction that novel-reading, or any kind of reading, of however trivial a character, is better than no reading at all; and that books, even of the lightest order, exert upon those who can appreciate no higher kind of literature, a certain educational influence, which tends in most cases to better their mental condition. It must not be forgotten that, with regard to a large part of the frequenters of the Library, the alternative is not whether they shall read books of a high or of a low grade, but whether they shall read books of amusing fiction, or not read at all. Your Committee, on consideration of these facts, has concluded not to deprecate the encouragement of novel-reading; but it, nevertheless, greets with pleasure every sign of improvement in the public taste. [Page 15, Report of 1874.]

The Library has already become cosmopolitan in its character, and has nearly reached a condition to excite the pride and enlist the cordial support of all classes of the people. The Directors welcome all friendly criticism, and especially desire to receive suggestions from any source as to books wanted.

DANIEL L. SHOREY.

A RED-HOT LETTER FROM "BRICK" POMEROY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

OFFICE OF POMEROY'S DEMOCRAT, No. 81 EAST MADISON STREET (opposite McVicker's Theatre), CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—In your issue of to-day I notice an article on "newspapers," to the effect that my coming to Chicago to start a Democratic newspaper is likely to embarrass the prospects of a cheap morning paper in this city. Will you permit a few words in reply, by a brother editor not of your fold, but a resident of Chicago?

Having decided to remove *Pomeroy's Democrat* from New York, to the live and more rapidly growing city of Chicago, I shall continue the publication of that paper from my new office in this city, commencing Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876—with the budding of the Centennial year. The *Democrat* has a large circulation, and business patronage sufficient for its support, and does not ask for financial aid, or seek to stand in the way of any other Democratic newspaper. It will be first issued as a weekly edition—a daily edition to follow in a short time. I come to Chicago to work, to live here,—not to stand in the way of any honest, growing enterprise. Not to embarrass Democrats, but to work with them in a contest for what they believe to be right, and to help counteract the evil, selfish, soulless, pernicious influence of the cowardly, unworthy, unreliable, undemocratic Chicago *Times*, the principal Western mouthpiece of the Belmont, Wall street, Ring, and Tammany combination of New York City.

Considering the *Times* as much of an enemy to Democracy as was the Tammany power of New York, I seek a place in this city, my future home, whereon to stand while battling for truth against treachery, and protesting against corruption and unwarranted attacks upon private character.

With the New Year I shall be able to speak for others and for myself from my own office here. May I ask the favor of an insertion of this letter in your columns? Very respectfully, thine,

M. M. POMEROY, Editor Democrat.

THE HYDE PARK WATER-WORKS SITE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

HYDE PARK, Dec. 18.—Permit me a few lines in reference to your article in yesterday's TRIBUNE under the caption of "Hyde Park—Possible Trouble With Its Water-Works." The state of the case is simply this: My brother (T. J. Fitch, deceased) and myself owned, and now own, 80 acres of land on the south shore, fronting north on the South Park and the lake shore. The title was clear and perfect; we borrowed $25,000 upon it, and for the sole purpose of placing that amount of permanent improvements upon the land. This has been done. My house and appurtenances have cost me more than that sum.

As was stated in THE TRIBUNE, a release of the south 20 acres was made in our favor, to assist in railroad and street improvements, which also have been commenced, to be completed, we hope, during the coming year.

The matter now stands thus: My buildings and improvements and 60 acres of land, are held for a loan (being two loans from the same party) of $25,000, due in 1880. One tract has full front on the Park, and $2,000 per acre is a very low valuation upon it. But at half that value, the loan is doubly secured, leaving my deed to the towns good for their lots.

I will add, that the Water-Works location was decided upon without the least solicitation on our part, and after the whole situation had long been considered by the town authorities, who were fully apprised at the time of the pending lien. Whether or not there is danger to the Water-Works site, thus situated, we leave to others now, as then, to determine. Very respectfully, etc.,

JOHN FITCH.

SUBURBAN.

WHEATON.

Mrs. J. M. Chapman gave a party in honor of her daughter Gracie's eleventh birthday. A large number of very young ladies and gentlemen helped to celebrate the anniversary in the pleasantest manner possible to little folks.

Wednesday evening Wheaton Lodge No. 269, A. F. & A. M., held their annual election of officers for the ensuing year. William H. Johnson, W. M.; Horace Jayne, S. W.; William J. Lay, J. W.; H. T. Wilson, Treasurer; G. H. Thrasher, Secretary; A. E. Bisbee, Tyler. The installation of officers and the dedication of the new Masonic Hall will take place on the evening of Dec. 27, which will be public. Distinguished brethren are expected to be present to participate in the services.

Saturday evening, as Mrs. William Strickland was passing down-stairs, holding a lamp in one hand and a cup in the other, she missed a step and fell, cutting her head severely. Later she was seized with a chill, which resulted in inflammation of the brain, and she is now lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever.

Wheaton Quadrille Club will give a Christmas party at Union Hall Friday evening.

Melvin Smith, of Westside, Ia., is making a short stay in Wheaton.

The examinations for the fall term of Wheaton College will take place Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

The walls of Central Block seem limitless. Two more rooms are being fitted up, one a real-estate office, the other as an art-studio for Miss J. A. Wheeler.

There was a spelling-school at the Methodist Episcopal Church Friday evening.

The Musical Association met at the Baptist Church Friday evening, as previously arranged.

The Rev. W. A. Spencer, who accompanied Bishop Harris in his missionary tour round the world, will soon give a lecture in Wheaton.

The Board of Supervisors of DuPage County will hold a meeting Thursday, Dec. 28.

Wednesday the marriage of Mr. T. E. Kennedy, of San Jose, Cal., and Miss C. S. Blanchard, took place. President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, assisted by the Rev. L. Taylor, united the happy couple.

The Æolian College Club gave an entertainment which, in the opinion of all who attended it, was a complete success.

HYDE PARK.

The new hook-and-ladder wagon has been established at Hose-House No. 2, and Saturday the fire-bell, which the town has been so slow in purchasing, was placed in the belfry of the above named building. It proved quite satisfactory, being heard all over town, and giving many people the idea that there was a fire.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian Church gave a sociable at the residence of Mr. Perry last Thursday evening. The "Reapers" of the same church gave a party at Mr. Barker's Monday night, and the young people, including the "Yoke-Fellows," enjoyed themselves hugely.

Miss Fanny Perkins gave a birthday party on the same evening. About fifty children were present, and they were so absorbed in their pleasures that the party did not break up until nearly 12 o'clock.

The annual Communication of South Park Lodge 662, A. F. & A. M., was held Thursday evening. The following officers were elected: Leslie Lewis, W. M.; S. L. Underwood, S. W.; J. W. Evans, J. W.; G. H. Carlson, Secretary; Dr. W. S. Johnson, Treasurer; W. B. Webb, S. D.; T. T. Yates, J. D.; R. Williams, Tyler. A public installation will take place at their hall Wednesday evening, Jan. 5.

The "Seven O'Clocks" met at the residence of Mrs. Taylor, Saturday night, at the hour indicated by their name, and passed the hours very pleasantly.

Mr. Bryant and wife, J. C. Hallenbeck and wife, and Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Merrill, of Chicago, have taken up quarters at the Hyde Park House.

Mr. Bryant is erecting a fine residence on Oak street, near Cornell.

PROSPECT PARK.

This place has been very quiet the last week.

Mr. O. Johnson's new hay-press is already in operation. The first hay was pressed Thursday.

The scholars of the public school can take a long breath Friday,—to signify relief at a two weeks' vacation.

Mr. Sanders sold a lot of land to Mr. Matthew Wagner.

One of the pleasantest events of the season was the fair and sociable last Tuesday evening. Quite a sum was realized from the sale of the articles on hand, and a very enjoyable evening passed.

ROCKFORD.

That $39,000 Suit Compromised—Some Startling Developments in the "Times" Early Scandal Expected—A Modest Lawyer—Death of Two Literary Ladies—Science in the Sanctuary—The New Court-House—Personal Items.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec 17.—After two weeks of continued squabbling, the difficulty between the Holly Manufacturing Company and the City of Rockford has been adjusted, and thus both parties are saved a long and expensive litigation, involving nearly $40,000. The dispute, from the outset, was not a question of the legality of the debt, but the manner of payment,—a foolish thing, by the way, to go to law about.

SOME STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS PROMISED.

Your correspondent was requested to call upon some of the prime factors in the Early-Flynn-and-Wilkie scandal, the other day, for a statement. He was on the spot promptly, but obtained no additional news. He was, however, informed that, within a very short time, new and startling developments would be vouchsafed in the *Times* slander that would throw light upon the impenetrable mystery that has heretofore surrounded the whole affair. These expected developments will create a great sensation, and may be expected within a week. People out here are just beginning to whiff the coming revelation. Gov. Early has been quite ill lately, and confined to the house. He is now recovering.

A MODEST LAWYER.

One of our Rockford lawyers has suddenly sprung into notoriety through being the first choice of the Congressional delegation from this State to succeed J. D. Ward as United States District-Attorney for Northern Illinois. Upon being notified of the fact, Mr. William Lathrop telegraphed to Washington declining the position. Had Mr. Lathrop accepted, he would have performed his onerous duties with great integrity and professional skill. But his natural modesty, combined with a handsome and lucrative local practice, prevailed over his political ambition, and the man of sterling worth will continue to plod on in his old-fashioned way. His appointment, however, pleased the Rockford people amazingly, and they look upon it as a deserved tribute to his legal ability and steadfast devotion to Republican principles.

DEATH OF TWO LITERARY LADIES.

We have this week lost two ladies—one at a very advanced age—who are well known, both in Rockford and Chicago, through their love for literature, and eminent usefulness in forwarding plans of personal and public Christian effort. The first of the two—Mrs. Margaret George, wife of the late Levi Morlthrop, M. D., the first practicing physician of Winnebago County—had quite a remarkable experience in life. She married at the age of 17, and was left a widow in eleven short weeks. With an only son, the widow struggled through life, and, through her own industry, accumulated a large property. She was a very fine descriptive writer. The second lady—Mrs. Eliza R. Emerson—was the mother of Ralph Emerson, the great Reaper man, and Joseph Emerson, Professor of Greek in Beloit College, as well as Mrs. Joseph Haven and Mrs. S. T. Humphrey, of Chicago. She was 79 years of age.

PROF. GUNNING'S LECTURE.

Prof. Gunning, of Boston, who has been so successful in giving a series of lectures in Chicago, and whose lecture, "The Pedigree of Man," was fully reported in last Monday's TRIBUNE, gave the second of his course here in Rockford, at the Second Congregational Church, last Tuesday night. There are some persons, more nice than wise, who have questioned the propriety of a man of the Professor's scientific views expounding them in an Orthodox church, and the croakers are predicting terrible results. The more intelligent portion of the community, however, uphold the course of the Rev. Frank P. Woodbury, the efficient pastor of the church, in thus opening the doors of his sanctuary for Science, and thereby demonstrating that there is no conflict between true Science and Religion. I devote a few lines to this fact, for it is of considerable significance.

PERSONAL ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Postmaster moves into the new Post-Office Saturday. It is an elegant building.

The Rev. J. H. Richie, of Michigan, has accepted a call to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of this city. He preached his first sermon last Sunday.

The Rev. Rufus C. Bailey married a couple in the stone parlor of the County Clerk's office last Tuesday. The uniqueness of the wedding caused a great deal of talk.

Mr. James McLachlan, Rockford's celebrated landscape-gardener, and a man who did much towards beautifying Chicago's parks, died here last week.

W. D. Richardson, of Springfield, was awarded, last week, the contract to build the Winnebago County Court-House, for $165,000. He will commence right off.

The Rev. Wilder Smith was suddenly called away from his flock, last week, by the death of his sister. It is not known when he will return.

PUNISHED FOR ISSUING SCRIP AS CURRENCY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 17.—Messrs. J. G. Thorp and Alex. Kemp, of the Eau Clair Lumbering Company, found guilty last evening of issuing scrip to serve as currency, contrary to law, were to-day sentenced by Judge Hopkins in the United States Court to pay a fine of $100 and costs each. Thereupon the other parties indicted withdrew their plea of not guilty, and plead guilty, and were punished in like manner as follows, the fines in all amounting to over $1,500: Ex-Lieut.-Gov. T. C. Pound, and Albert Pound, of the Chippewa Falls Union Lumbering Company; Orrin H. Ingraham, Donald Kennedy, and George W. Mason; Gilbert E. Porter and Delos R. Moon; G. A. Buffington and Samuel S. Kidder, of Eau Claire; Thomas Weston, John T. Kingston, and the Hon. E. S. Miner, of Necedah.

Worth's Fashions.

The little lady from the establishment of Worth, the Parisian milliner, has arrived, and will hold receptions each day this week at the rooms of the Domestic Sewing Machine Company, No. 180 State street, where she will exhibit her rich and elegant wardrobe to the ladies of Chicago. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright, and Smith's American Organs, can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

The Burdett Organ,

the King of reed instruments, can be had only at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets. Pianos and organs for rent.

A Well-Informed Woman

will stop using cosmetics, and clear her complexion with Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor. A few applications will make the skin pure and white. 25 cents. 53

An Elegant Gift.

One of those famous Weber pianos or Estey organs. Can only be found at Story & Camp's, 211 State street.

Lundborg's California Water

for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing

FIRES.

Large Number of Conflagrations Reported for Sunday.

Burning of a Newly-Finished Church Edifice at Trenton, Mo.

Narrow Escape of the French Catholic Church in Chicago.

Other Blazes at Home and Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 78 at 6:45 last evening was false. The police are after a man named Joseph Ives, who is accused of pulling the box for mischief.

The alarm from Box 355 at 6:30 o'clock was caused by a fire in a wood-shed in the rear of No. 287 West Twelfth street, owned and occupied by Hermann & Stoker. Damage nominal.

The alarm of fire from Box 134 at 9:15 last evening was caused by a fire in S. Muir's green-house at No. 512 South Park avenue. Loss on plants, $500; no insurance. Cause, an overheated flue.

The alarm of fire from Box 672 at 5:10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire in an unoccupied one-story frame house, No. 979 North Paulina street, owned by A. Kotcher, who resides on Fox place near Noble street. Damage, $50; insurance unknown. Cause, sparks from a sheet-iron stove used for drying the plaster.

The alarm from Box 46 at 6:47 o'clock last evening was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the rear of No. 716 Indiana avenue, owned by Patrick Heffernan, and occupied as a residence by Mary Groutefield.

The alarm from Box 381 at 10 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by a fire breaking out in the two-story frame house No. 153 Canalport avenue, owned by Patrick Carroll, and occupied as a drug-store by A. Russ. Damage to building, $50; to stock, $100. The fire originated from some inflammable materials that were heating on a stove in the rear.

The alarm from Box 345 at 12:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by fire breaking out from a defective flue in the French Catholic Church on the corner of West Congress and Halsted streets. The congregation were just dispersing as the flames broke out, and for a time there were probabilities of a great crush, but the warning of the priest, Father Cote, prevented any disturbance. As it was, several children and women were injured by falls and by being trampled upon, but fortunately escaped with but a few slight bruises. The flames rapidly spread to the roof, and the destruction of the church seemed imminent, but the prompt arrival of the Fire Department, and their able work, soon had the flames under control. The damage amounts to about $600, which is covered by a policy for $10,000 in the Royal Canadian.

AT BUFFALO, N. Y.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 19.—About 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the composing-room of the Buffalo *Express*, and, before it was got under by the Fire Department, destroyed the type-cases, forms, and all in the room. The floor and ceiling were completely cleaned. A new roof will be required. The cause of the fire is unknown. The *Express* issued no Sunday edition, and the composing room was locked Saturday night at 6 o'clock and the fires extinguished. The first, second, and third floors were occupied by the office and job department of the *Express*. These were drenched with water. The damage is estimated at $10,000 for the *Express* Printing Company and $5,000 to the building, all covered by insurance. The *Express* Company have $15,000 insurance, about equally in the following companies: Union, of Buffalo; Hartford, of Springfield; Atlantic, of New York; German, of Newark, N. J.; Phœnix, of Hartford; Farmers', of York, Pa.; Franklin, of Pennsylvania; Mechanics' and Traders', of New York; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee.

AT TRENTON, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TRENTON, Mo., Dec. 19.—The new Presbyterian Church of this place was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. It had just been completed, and was the finest structure of the kind in North Missouri. It was commenced last June under rather unfavorable prospects by a small congregation, but, owing to the untiring efforts of our enterprising townsmen, Mr. M. L. Boyles, George F. Walker, and a few others, it was carried through and completed in first-class style, and was to have been dedicated to-day. Distinguished clergymen from different parts of the State had arrived to assist at the dedication services to-day. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by some defect in the hot-air furnace by which the building is heated. Loss, $7,000; insured in the Ætna for $1,500, and Phœnix for $1,500. Immediate steps will be taken to build a new church.

AT LINCOLN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., Dec. 19.—At about 10:30 this morning flames were discovered issuing from the roof of Jacob Bollin's one-story frame dwelling on Fifth street, in the western part of the city. It being church-time, but very few knew anything of it, as no alarm was sounded. The flames were manfully fought with buckets of water, and the fire extinguished in about an hour. Every article of furniture and part of the building was saved. The property was insured for $800, which will nearly cover the damage. Lincoln is a city of nearly 7,000 inhabitants, has had nearly the entire business portion burned out at different times, and has not even a hand fire-engine.

AT OTTAWA, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, O., Dec. 19.—A large warehouse belonging to E. G. Waltz at West Cairo, a station between here and Lima, on the Dayton & Michigan Railroad, was destroyed by fire last night, with its contents. One end of the building was used for a store, telegraph office, Post-Office, etc. A considerable amount of grain was stored in the warehouse. All was destroyed. Loss estimated at $3,000 to $4,000. Cause, a defective flue.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—A fire on River street last night destroyed the broom and brush factory of W. Broderick & Co., the wholesale liquor store of Joseph Weller, and the mill-supply store of G. Hayward. Boderick & Co.'s loss is $5,000; insured. Hayward's loss is $5,000; insured. Weller's loss is $15,000; insured for $9,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

AT OMAHA, NEB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Dec. 19.—A fire this morning on an alley between Douglas and Dodge streets, near Tenth, destroyed a large frame building filled with broom-corn. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss and insurance unknown.

AT AUBURNDALE, MASS.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—The residence of the Hon. E. D. Winslow, at Auburndale, burned last night. Loss on building, $24,000; furniture, paintings, and library, $25,000; total insurance, $37,000.

AT NORWAY, ME.

NORWAY, Me., Dec. 19.—During services today a fire broke out in the Congregationalist Church, which was entirely consumed. Loss, $12,000.

AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Dispatch to Boston Globe.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 15.—The following is a list of the killed and injured by the falling of the wall at the burning of the factory of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company last night: Frederick Cooley, aged 12 years, instantly killed; Cornelius Mack, died a few hours after receiving his injuries; Patrick Mooney, of West Stratford, aged 50 years, employed at the factory, crushed, and is paralyzed below the neck, and cannot recover; James Mooney, son of Patrick, hand crushed; Richard Sheldon, bookkeeper of the Company, scalp-wound and severe bruises; Henry Hoch, aged 25 years, leg broken; J. W. Moulton, architect, of New Haven, ankle broken and leg severely bruised; a number of others sustained severe bruises. The walls were being pulled down to-day to prevent further accident. The Wheeler & Wilson Company estimate its loss on the building at $600,000; insured for $300,000. The Sewing Machine Cabinet Company lose $100,000; insured for $400,000. The loss on the material of both Companies will foot up $100,000 more.

The following insurance companies are losers to the amount given:

North British of England and the Ætna and Hartford Companies of Hartford, $15,000 each; Imperial of London, Amazon of Cincinnati, Commercial Union of England, Firemen's Fund of California, Queen's of England, Royal and Home of New York, each $10,000; Phenix of Brooklyn, Security of New Haven, Manhattan of New York, Lancashire of England, each $7,500; People's of Middletown, Rochester German of Rochester, Equitable of Providence, Standard of New York, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Star of New York, Citizens' of Newark, Atlantic National of Hartford, Fairfield of South Norwalk, Orient of Hartford, Atlas of Hartford, Lycoming of Muncey, Pa., Newport of Providence, Commerce of Albany, Exchange of New York, Franklin of Philadelphia, Northwestern of Milwaukee, Home of Columbus, O., Continental of New York, Hanover of New York, Germania of New York, Globe of Chicago, Connecticut Fire of Hartford, Springfield of Springfield, Mass., Howard of New York, German-American of New York, American Central of St. Louis, and Pennsylvania of Philadelphia, $5,000 each. The North American loses $5,000 each on the Wheeler & Wilson and Cabinet Companies; the North British of New England, $4,000; Meriden of Connecticut, $3,000; Williamsburg of Williamsburg, N. Y., Westchester of Westchester, N. Y., Atlantic of New York, Scottish Commercial of Glasgow, Niagara of New York, Faneuil Hall of Boston, and St. Paul of Minnesota, each $2,500; Atlantic of New York, $1,000.

It is understood the factory will soon be rebuilt. About 300 men were thrown out of employment, but it is thought that temporary arrangements will be made and the full force set at work again in the course of a few weeks.

IOWA.

Probable Murder—Tramps—A Human Needle-Cushion—The State Grange—Decision in the Lamar-Insurance-Company Case.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 18.—A few days ago I sent THE TRIBUNE the news of the finding of the remains of a human being, torn to shreds, and scattered along the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, near Osceola. It was impossible to determine whether they were of a man or youth. It has since been discovered by the clothing that they were those of a person known as Boston Ruff, 17 years old. He left his home in April, with $150 in his pocket, and had been saving his money to enable him to go to the Black Hills. He had found a partner, and the two had started Westward. It is probable he had about $250 in money. The supposition is, that he was killed by his partner, and left on the track that a train might run over him and thus hide the crime. This theory is strengthened by the fact that a large pool of blood had been formed nearly one-fourth of a mile distant from where the remains were discovered, and the remains were on the opposite side of the track from the pool of blood. Furthermore, his partner is missing, and it is natural that he would have sought for Ruff as soon as he was discovered to be missing. A watch and a few dollars were found with the remains, which articles were left, as the watch would be sure to lead to detection. All the circumstances point to the murder of Ruff by his partner.

TRAMPS.

The country is infested with vagabonds, tramping about and stealing. Within the past week, in various parts of the State, several instances have been reported of the visits of these villains at the houses of farmers in the absence of the men, and of their demanding, with drawn revolvers, what money was in the house; and they usually got it. They generally work shy of cities and towns, unless it be to "crack" a store, though two cases in this city have occurred where they have watched the opportunity, and, in the absence of the master of the house, made a haul. A few evenings ago, one, with face closely covered with a shawl, rapped at the kitchen-door of the residence of Capt. Farris, at Farmington, about 9 o'clock. The Captain had that day gone to St. Louis. No one was in the house but Mrs. Farris and two little children, who were asleep. Supposing the rap that of a neighbor, she opened the door, when a drawn revolver was thrust in her face, followed by the polite invitation to "Make no fuss, or you'll get dropped." She stepped back into the room, appalled with fright, when the man followed, closed the door, and fastened it. He demanded all the money in the house, and no noise about it. Taking $10 from the clock, she gave it to him, when he went out as he came in.

MASCULINE NEEDLE-CUSHION.

Forty-six years ago, Cephas Church, of Upper Grove, Wright County, swallowed two needles. A few weeks ago he was troubled with an itching sensation just below the shoulder-blade, which was increased by his clothing. Examination discovered the point of a needle. The needle was drawn out, entire and well preserved. From the pain in another part of the body, it is evident the other needle will soon appear. They are totally unlike needles made now.

DOWER OF WIFE TO BANKRUPT'S ESTATE.

The Supreme Court has decided that the deed of the Register in Bankruptcy, conveying the property of a bankrupt to the assignee, does not extinguish the wife's right of dower in the property. This is an important decision.

THE STATE GRANGE.

The State Grange, which has been in session here since Tuesday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

Master—O. H. P. Buchanan, of Henry County.
Overseer—S. H. Bonham, of Clarke.
Lecturer—Julia A. Garretson, of Henry,—re-elected.
Steward—Jonathan Thatcher, of Van Buren.
Assistant Steward—Daniel Pickens, of Fremont.
Chaplain—John L. Williams, of Iowa.
Treasurer—M. L. Devlin, of Polk,—re-elected.
Secretary—William L. Carpenter of Black Hawk,—re-elected.
Gate-Keeper—D. N. Magruder, of Pottawattamie.
Ceres—Mrs. Spencer Day, of Marshall.
Pomona—Mrs. O. H. P. Buchanan, of Henry.
Flora—Mrs. A. B. Smedley, of Howard.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. Jonathan Thatcher, of Van Buren.

Mr. Buchanan, who succeeds A. B. Smedley as Master, is a farmer, in good circumstances, and well known throughout the State. He was one of the Trustees of the State Agricultural College two terms. For three years past he has been Chairman of the Grange Executive Committee. He is a man of good practical sense, progressive, deliberate in action, and willing to work.

Mr. Bonham, the Overseer, is a farmer and pseudo-lawyer, or vice versa; a plodding man, a little behind the times, as was evidenced in the Legislature last session. He introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to report a bill providing that no person should be hanged in Iowa, until one year after the conviction. When asked by "the gentleman from Blackhawk" if he did not know hanging was played out in Iowa,—that the law had been abolished two years before,—Mr. Bonham replied that he did not. His seat-chum pulled his coat-tail, and informed that it was a fact, when he withdrew his Rip-Van-Winkle resolution. In politics he is a Democrat of the most ultra kind, and hates a railroad corporation as badly as he can.

Mrs. Julia Garretson, the lecturess, is a farmer's daughter, of fine personal appearance, who has made the tour of the State the past year, and, though quite young, has evinced considerable talent for the place. She is an Anti-Protectionist.

The State Treasurer reports expenditures for the year at $22,000.

There is an evident disposition to get rid of the State Agency here, as a luxury which doesn't pay, and to put it on its own bottom, and let it take care of itself.

The Executive Committee has been reduced from seven to five.

A large number of resolutions are still in the hands of Committees, and the sessions will continue a portion of next week.

LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

In 1871, the Lamar Insurance Company, of Chicago, was declared bankrupt, and a decree made authorizing George Chandler, as Receiver, to make and collect an assessment against the shareholders who had not paid their assessments on their subscriptions to the stock. This decree was subsequently modified so as to allow the Receiver to compromise and settle with the shareholders on such terms as he deemed equitable and just. S. E. Keith, of Cedar Rapids, was a shareholder to the amount of two shares. The contract with the Company bound him to pay 5 per cent in three, five, six, and nine months,—the remainder to be paid on call of the Directors, as they might be instructed by a majority of stockholders represented at a regular meeting. The Receiver brought suit against Keith to recover 80 per cent of the subscription to the stock of the Company. Judgment was given for Keith. The Company appealed. The Supreme Court affirms the judgment of the Court below, and holds that plaintiff is bound by the contract, and, plaintiff having paid 20 per cent, the balance is due only on call of the Directors as they may be instructed by a majority of the stockholders represented at a regular meeting. The decree of the Court in bankruptcy can do no more, and has no greater authority to compel payment of this 80 per cent than had the Directors; and, before defendant can be required to pay more than 20 per cent, as specified in the contract, a call must be made upon the stockholders for the amount assessed upon the shares held by them respectively. And this call should be preceded by the fact that losses have been sustained showing a necessity for such assessment.

Under this ruling it is decidedly apparent that the contract will let the shareholders out, and speculators will not get Iowa money to put in their pockets.

HAWKEYE.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ELLIOTT, Ill., Dec. 17.—Mr. Richmond, agent of the Express Company here, is said to have burnt up a $150 money-package in kindling a fire, on account of having hidden it in shavings the night before, to protect it from possible thieves. He forgot to remove it in the morning. It is reported that the Company propose to examine the ashes, expecting to find traces of the colors of the inks used on the money.

DEATHS.

STENSON—Dec. 19, 1875, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McCauley, 118 West Randolph-st., Thomas Stenson, aged 94 years.

Funeral Tuesday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, to St. Patrick's Church, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

McCHESNEY—Saturday evening, Miss Abigail McChesney, aged 64 years.

Funeral services at the Old People's Home this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Troy (N. Y.) papers please copy.

MURPHY—Dec. 19, 1875, Denis Murphy, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the residence of his son, Daniel Murphy, No. 198 Oak-st., Tuesday, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Save Your Silverware.

Silver, and other fine ware, will last twice as long, and always look brand new, if cleaned and polished with Electro Silicon only. It is a pure infusorial product, entirely free from grit or chemicals, and, the American Institute of New York says, the best article known. It is the only safe material for cleaning Gold and Silverware. Sold by house-furnishers, druggists, jewelers, and grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE SALE
OF THE SEASON.
The Artists' Collection
FINE
OIL PAINTINGS,
SPLENDID
ENGLISH AND FRENCH ENGRAVINGS,
AT OUR
New Art Gallery, 87 Madison-st.,
Opposite McVicker's Theatre,
First Sale this Monday Morning, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock,
Afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Our instructions are positively to close out this fine collection. Attend the sale this morning for good bargains in rich and appropriate HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

USEFUL AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY GOODS
AT
AUCTION,
At Our Stores 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
TUESDAY MORNING,
DEC. 21, at 10 o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 7:30 o'clock.

56 cases, 366 lots, Rare Japanese, Chinese, and East India TOILET SETS.

Tea and Dessert Dishes, Fruit and Flower Bowls, elegant Vases, Cuspadores, etc. A great Variety of the FINEST JAPANESE GOODS: Jewel-Caskets, Water-Bottles, Teapots, Trays, Card-Tables, Stands, and an endless variety of Useful and Ornamental Goods, suited for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Also, an Invoice of Real TURKISH AND PERSIAN RUGS of the finest and richest colors and rare patterns.

Goods on Exhibition Monday.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

3,000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AND RUBBERS
WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT AUCTION
Tuesday Morning, Dec. 21, at 9:30 o'clock.
Arctics, Buffalo and Sheep Lined Goods.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

Auction Notice.
Buyers will find the largest and best assortment of
BOOTS, SHOES, AND RUBBERS
in the city at our sale Tuesday morning, Dec. 21. Full lines of Wool and Fur Goods. Stock now ready for inspection.
JAMES P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., Northwest corner Madison-st.

AT OUR AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21,
WE WILL SELL
342 Cases and Lots Bankrupt Stock of Boots and Shoes, account Assignee.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

By H. CHADWICK & CO.,
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., positively the closing sale of fine
OIL PAINTINGS
without reserve. This will be the last chance you will have to procure Elegant Christmas Gifts for so little money.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 a. m., we will sell two Elegant M. T. Chamber Sets, one that cost $500 and one that cost $200, to be sold without regard to value.
H. CHADWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
FURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Sulky Hay Rakes, and R. R. Scrapers. 47 to 63 North Desplaines-st.

AWNINGS, TENTS, AND WAGON-COVERS.
FLAGS AND BANNERS—COTTON DUCK.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
202 to 208 South Water-st.,
Corner Fifth-av.,
Chicago.

TWINES AND CORDAGE.
MANILLA AND SISAL ROPE,
Hemp and Manilla Lathyarn,
Steel and Iron Wire Rope.
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
202 to 208 South Water-st., Chicago.

SAVINGS BANKS.
THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION—
80 and 82 LaSalle-st.,
Chicago, Ill.
Six per cent interest paid on deposits.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

GREAT
HOLIDAY
SALE!
BOOKS AND BIBLES
At Half and Two-thirds Value.
GOODSPEED'S, No. 208 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

SPECULATION
IN WALL-ST.
$500,000 has been made in a single investment of $100. This of course is an extraordinary occurrence; but ordinarily $5 can realize—say $25,000. Even sums as low as $1 can be safely invested, when favorable results can show a profit of $5,000.

Circulars, giving full information, sent free by addressing TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

SPECIAL!
SPECIAL!

The particular attention of dealers in strictly first-class Fancy Notions, etc., and goods adapted to the best Holiday Trade, is invited to our great sale of
Tuesday, Dec. 21.

Large lines of the following goods will be offered and freely duplicated:

Pen and Pocket Cutlery, the very best line ever offered at Auction in this city; Musical Instruments, Accordeons, etc., of the very best make; Hand Satchels and Railroad Bags of extra quality, Rattan and Whalebone Whips, Stereoscopes, of the best manufacture, and 50,000 Stereoscopic Views; Fine Wallets, Backgammon, Chess, Fine Photographic Albums, Writing Desks, Paper Weights, Paper files, Inkstands, Letter Clips, Pen Racks, Pencils, Watch Safes, Fire Irons, Bohemian, Parian, Glass, and China Vases, Busts, etc.

The finest display of Fancy Goods ever made in Chicago, and the attention of the Holiday Trade is again earnestly invited.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.
DRY GOODS!

Closing sale of all consignments in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

Attractive lines of Men's, Women's, and Children's Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

Gloves, Mits, and Gants., great variety and last great chance of the season.

Hats and Caps of very superior quality, in Men's, Boys', and Youths' wear—something entirely new.

Also, an entirely new line Gents', Boys', and Youths' Suspenders and Braces, extra quality.

Felt Skirts, Sacques, etc., and Men's Heavy Woolen Overshirts.

Dress Trimming, Ladies' Fancy Scarfs, Bows, Ties, Bands, etc.

Ladies' Underwear, Gents' Underwear, Notions, etc.

Also, regular auction sale of
CARPETS,
Cottage and Ingrains. The last chance of the season in carpets.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22,
Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
BOOTS & SHOES
We are closing out all consignments, and 1,000 cases in samples and duplicates will be offered.
Our Warranted SUCKER BOOTS, Men's, Boys', and Youths'.
M. F. PRATT & CO.'S Celebrated Women's Fine Shoes.

The retail trade of the city will do well to wait for this sale, as a fine line of goods adapted to holiday trade will be offered, and particular attention is invited to the same.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 MADISON-ST.

CHRISTMAS SALE!
$10,000 WORTH OF UNREDEEMED PLEDGES
Which must be sold to pay advances:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the most celebrated American, Swiss, and English makes, in Key and Stem Winders, Levers, Duplex, etc., Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers and Rifle Canes, Mathematical Instruments, Opera and Field Glasses, First-Class French Mantel Clocks, Bronze Ornaments, Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry. Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry. Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, new, and suitable for Holiday Presents, Gold-Headed Canes, Fine Furs, etc., etc., same being deposited as collateral with MR. A. GOLDSMID, Pawnbroker, 99 East Madison-st. SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
At their Auction-Rooms, 108 East Madison-st.,
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 21,
COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, SHARP.

400 PACKAGES
ASSORTED GLASSWARE,
WHITE GRANITE WARE,
YELLOW AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
30 ROLLS CARPETS,
GROCERIES, WINES, CIGARS,
WHITE LEAD, &c.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,
AT OUR SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS,
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, and MITTS.
FUR GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
THURSDAY MORNING, Dec. 23, at 9:30 o'clock.

200 LOTS
Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings,
Fine Gold Sets of Jewelry, Rings, Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Plated Spoons, Forks, Etc.,
To be sold at auction for account of whom it may concern,
Thursday Morning, Dec. 23, at 10 O'clock,
At our salesroom, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

OUR NEXT
Regular Saturday Sale
OF
Furniture, Household Goods and General Merchandise
Friday Morning, Dec. 24, at 10 O'clock,
At our salesroom, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
Wm. A. Butters & Co., Auctioneers.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

This Day, Monday, Dec. 20, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
Continuation of Sale of
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF N. BECKER,
Formerly Sontag & Co.,
209 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,
Consisting of over $10,000 worth of
Elegant French China,
GLASS WARE,
Lava Goods, Parian Marble and Bisque Figures, Bohemian Vases, Smoking Sets, Dolls, Toys,
FANCY GOODS, &C.
This sale is peremptory and will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

Grand Auction Sale of
HOLIDAY GOODS.
This day, Monday, Dec. 20, at 7 p. m., entire stock of
MESSRS. TIFFANY & CO.,
Jewelers,
At their stand, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., DIAMONDS, Elegant Gold and Silver Watches, Handsome Jewelry in great variety, Solid and Plated Ware, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, French Mantel Clocks, etc., etc.
This sale is peremptory and will be continued every evening until the entire stock is disposed of.
S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.

By J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
THE ASSOCIATED ARTISTS'
GRAND CHRISTMAS SALE
OF MANY OF THEIR
BEST PICTURES,
WILL OCCUR ON
Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings,
Dec. 21 and 22, at 7:30 Each Evening.
BRAND'S NEW ART BUILDING
(212 Wabash-av.)

The pictures will be sold without reserve. The sale will be conducted in an absolutely fair and straightforward manner. The frames are to be taken or not, at the option of the purchasers. They are, however, of the best quality, and are catalogued at the manufacturers' lowest wholesale prices, and, in no case, is any commission allowed to be charged on the frames.

The following are some of the leading contributors: J. F. Gookins, D. F. Bigelow, H. A. Elkins, James Hamilton, W. B. Baird, Enoch Root, Douglas Volk, Cyrenus Hall, Walter Shirlaw, H. F. Spread, J. R. Murphy, Charles Peck, O. S. Collis, Junius R. Sloan, A. F. Brooks, Mrs. E. M. Scott, Frank Green, W. R. Eaton, F. W. Freer, S. E. Carlsen.

MR. F. A. LEONARD WILL CONDUCT THE SALE.
J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.